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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR FEBRUARY, 1811.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

SOUTH WALES COLLIERIES.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF THE OWNERS OF COLLIER- IES IN SOUTH WALES.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be
printed, 7th June, 1810.]

The Committee have not composed a formal Report, or a condensed statement of the Evidence brought before them, with the Results, in their opinions, consequent on that Evidence; but have contented themselves with submitting to the House what information they have received in the shape of

"MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE."

THE activity of capital, in contempla-
tion of profit, directs it into a thousand
different modes of exertion, among an en-
lightened people, and under a free consti-
tution. It has been asked, what is wealth?
but, in Britain, it may, with nearly equal
propriety be asked, what is *not* wealth?
Under the controul of human ingenuity,
the Air becomes a property so far as to
concur in labour, and to contribute in
producing a profit to the industrious; the
Water is notoriously a source of riches, as
well by its productions, as by the ready
conveyance it affords to heavy bodies; and
in connection with some of our great towns
it is sold as an article of traffic. The
Earth, our benevolent mother, supports

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us, while we live, and receives us when
we die: corn, wine, and oil, she li-
berally offers to supply the wants of man.
In addition to these natural and intended
benefits, some parts of the globe derive
others apparently not natural or intended,
but adventitious.

There are few countries but what con-
tain within their deeper layers of strata,
minerals of great value, and effect in the
arts of life; independent of those metals
of general use which are placed among
the inferior, when compared with the
precious metals, gold and silver.

The fossil riches of Britain are so
important, and indeed so indispensa-
ble to her welfare, if not to her ex-
istence, that were she suddenly deprived
of them, she would sink from her present
elevation among the sovereignties of the
world. That property only is independ-
ent, which is free from the interference,
or the rivalry, of others; and this may
be said, with peculiar emphasis, of the
mineral or fossil productions of a country:
They are such as nature presents them;
no foreign industry or talent can invent, or
substitute, or improve, a competitor, so
as to supplant them. Gold and silver,
must be gold and silver intrinsically; they
are drawn as gold and silver from the
mine; and to whatever processes they are
subjected for refinement, they are improv-
ed simply by the abstraction of debasing
mixtures; not by the addition of any
principle in which they were deficient,
to complete them as perfect metals.

Where nature has deposited the pre-
cious metals, there they remain; the
manufacture dreads no removal to a dis-
tant region: neither does it dread imita-
tion; base metals, indeed, may be palm-

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ed on the unwary ; but neither skill nor perseverance can impart to base metal the intrinsic properties of the native productions of the mine.

The same remarks apply to the stores of copper, lead, tin, &c. deposited in the bowels of the earth, at various depths, to which human labour and perseverance have penetrated ; and probably far below the utmost depths of human labours. These are, in Europe, at least, more frequent than mines of gold, and little if at all inferior as sources of wealth.

There are, however, other minerals, not less valuable, perhaps really more valuable, than those to which mankind have been induced to attach the idea of riches. Stone for buildings, slate for covering buildings, marbles for ornamenting various parts of buildings, certainly contribute to the convenience and comfort of life. But nothing contributes more to enjoyment than that ponderous fossil which we call Coal. The possession of coal-mines is of incalculable advantage to Britain. Besides the importance of the article for domestic purposes ;—which of our manufactories could be carried on to the extent now practised, but for machinery ?—and which of our machines could be worked with the velocity which is now expected, without fire ?—Long may “ an Englishman’s fire-side ” continue to be synonymous with ease, comfort, liberty, sociability, and enjoyment, in combination ; and long may “ hot roast and boil’d ” grace, or even load, the table, in proud defiance to “ soup-maigre, frogs, and salad.”—But, for these we are beholden to coal.

The origin and nature of coal, considered as a fossil, engaged our attention on a former occasion, when reporting on Mr. Parkinson’s “ Organic Remains of a Former World* ; ” and we shall have another opportunity of further considering the subject, when the proposed “ Drainage of the Bogs in Ireland,” as reported on by a committee of the hon. House of Commons, comes under our notice in its order.

The continent envies Britain her immense extent of fossil coal ; and not without reason, for this imparts an advantage, which no country, restricted to the use of wood for fuel, can equal. The consump-

tion of wood is, in many parts of Europe, so rapid, that the forests have disappeared ; and the price of the commodity has been raised, to the great inconvenience of the bulk of the people. Many years must elapse before a forest, cut down, will again afford a supply : whereas a bed of coal is usually many miles in extent, and the labours of an age make no very enormous diminution of its magnitude : it employs the strength of generation after generation ; and if the supply become scanty in one place, after a break, the mass reappears in another : the interruption may be felt as a disappointment or a loss by an individual ; but the community is rarely affected by the change. Among a nation of hunters, of pastors, or of mere agriculturists, the possession of coal-mines may be deemed a matter of indifference : but in a manufacturing and commercial nation the neighbourhood of this combustible has decisive advantages. It influences the social strength of Britain ; it determines the course of our population ; it attracts those who might otherwise continue unsettled ; our villages become towns, and our towns become cities, according to the plenty and cheapness of this article. Thus the facility of obtaining coal fixes our population ; and becomes not only the cause of accretion among our people, but it ensures their residence when assembled ; and is a principle of life, if not of immortality, to communities it has been the mean of collecting and establishing.

Cities which date their origin in remote ages, which were founded by the sides of rivers, or harbours, because of some benefits at that time expected or experienced, though aware of the advantages possessed by their later competitors, must be content with local advantages. To these coal must be brought ; and the conveyance of this necessary, employs thousands of ships and sailors : it is a part of our coast trade, extensive, constant, and regular ; great capitals are vested in it : and the wear and tear gives support to the industry of multitudes.

In beholding a mine we see but a small part of the traffic attendant on the article which it furnishes. Numbers of men and of horses are employed to bring it down to the coast : numbers are employed in preparing and shipping it ; and after it has arrived at the port of its destination, multitudes obtain a living by forwarding

* Compare Panorama, Vol. V. pp. 465, 643.

it to the habitation of the consumer. Each of these divisions of labour is of great extent, and employs a great capital.

It is almost impossible to calculate the capital vested in the mining part of the coal trade. Might we credit what some report, it is, in more senses than one, *sunk*, to an immense amount. The mere opening of a pit costs thousands; and the machinery by which a pit is worked feels so heavily the expence of the materials which compose it, that the price of the coals raised, has been of necessity increased, although the mineral itself continued as abundant as ever.

The origin, of by far the greater number, of the canals now communicating from town to town, and from county to county, may be traced to the coal trade. Water-carriage was necessary to ensure the delivery of fuel at a distant place, on reasonable terms. A mine is of little value unless its productions can be distributed over a country. Hence the magnificent works of the Duke of Bridgewater; with a succession of emulators to this very day. The papers before us shew, that the ancient manner of conveyance, by horses, cannot compete with carriage by water; and that when one party has obtained this advantage, another party must obtain it also, at whatever expence. They shew too, that as coal-mines have been the parents of canals, so canals have given occasion to the opening of mines. Those which were too distant to be available before a canal existed in the neighbourhood, by such a mean saw distance and expence diminished, and exported their productions to districts where formerly they were totally unknown. By this, two parties were accommodated; the seller disposed of his property; the purchaser obtained, at a lower price, a commodity indispensable to his health and comfort.

An instance of this necessity for a canal, with the immense cost of such an undertaking, merely to accommodate coal works, we have in this report: it deserves to be recorded in connection with the present subject. It shews also the competition in this trade, very clearly.

Mr. Richard Bowsher, Solicitor and principal Clerk to the Company, from 1794.

Can you state to the Committee the circumstances under which the application to Parliament was made for powers to make this Canal?—In the year 1793, I had heard of the

Monmouthshire Canal being in prosecution, and that Coals were likely to be brought to Bristol, and from Bristol to Bath, and the market usually supplied from the Somersetshire Colliery at a very reduced price in consequence; I mentioned this circumstance to several gentlemen concerned in the lands under which coals lay, and were interested in the Collieries of Somersetshire; a meeting of them was held in consequence, and they appointed a deputation to go into Monmouthshire and the neighbourhood, for the purpose of ascertaining the prices at which Coals could be so brought into the port of Bristol, and from thence into Somersetshire; that deputation did go into Monmouthshire for the purpose, returned, and made their report to a meeting of the Proprietors of Coal works in Somersetshire; from that report it appeared, that Coals from Monmouthshire could be brought into the port of Bristol at about twelve shillings per ton, was the first calculation; from this it appeared that Coals could be rendered in Bath and Somersetshire at a much less price than they could be from the Somersetshire Colliery, unless some less expensive mode of bringing the Coals from the pits to Bath could be adopted. Upon that principle, another meeting was holden of the coaling and landed interest in the neighbourhood of Bath, the result of which was, a determination to apply to Parliament for powers to make a Canal, in order that the Coals might be conveyed cheaper to Bath than they could without such means; the application at first was objected to by the principal landed interest, until it was explained to them that the salvation of the Somersetshire Coal works, in the neighbourhood of Bath, depended on that measure being carried into effect, upon which they gave their consent to the measure, and the Act was applied for in 1794; they set about making the calculations in 1793; they were nearly twelve months considering this business, in order to be fully satisfied of the necessity of it before they carried it into effect.

And that Canal was made purely for the carriage of Coal?—Purposely.

What sum of money was the Company enabled to raise for the purposes of the Act?—In 1794, the Act enabled them to raise first £80,000. but that was found insufficient; they were enabled to raise £40,000. more, making together £120,000.

They have raised the difference between £185,000. and £220,980.; they have borrowed and owe their Treasurer upwards of £11,000.; they owe at present very considerable sums to their Creditors, and they have applied the whole produce of their tollage, amounting to a very considerable sum, I believe nearly £40,000. upwards of £30,000. I believe, it is; instead of dividing that sum amongst their Proprietors, which under the

Act of Parliament they are directed to do.

What sum has been expended in making Canal Railways and various works connected with the Canal?—Upwards of £220,980.

There is a trite saying, rather distinguished for truth than elegance, importing that “one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives.” We find it applicable to this article; for though we knew that the opening and working of coal-mines demanded the assistance of a great capital, yet we little thought that a perseverance, extended to the length of fifty years, was necessary to enable such undertakings to become productive. And less still did we suppose, that after a long patience three or four per cent. of profit was, sometimes, the whole reward. We know that in literature, the meed of excellence is lingering, and long postponed: and that the reward of some eminent writers, *immortality*, does not begin till after the party aspiring to it be dead; but we always understood that landed property demanded prompt payment; and a coal-mine, opened to benefit great grand children has, in our eyes, the air of a novelty. For this reason we shall place first the consideration of the capital vested in this branch of mining.

Henry Smith, Esq. a member of the committee states, that his grandfather, Chauncey Townsend, Esq. opened Collieries in Glamorganshire, not far from Swansea, in 1750—the pits were deep—fire engines were erected—waggon-ways were made, &c. These expensive works were all done to his hand; yet when John Smith, Esq. who married the daughter of Mr. Townsend, came into possession, he was obliged to make yet further advances; so that, at his death in 1797, “he was then, of his own proper money, without taking into account any thing which had been expended previously to his accession, in advance for these collieries £54,000; and that the whole of his capital invested in this concern was, in 1797, about £70,000; up to this date, no profit had been received.

The Committee proceed to examine Mr. Smith and some other persons on these articles, possibly, because the facts were little familiar to them. We shall transcribe some parts of their examination.

I think you have stated that, prior to the year 1797, this Colliery in which your family were embarked, had been an *unprofitable concern*?—Certainly.

Has it since that been a profitable concern?—It has certainly been a profitable concern since that period, that is, that *the income has exceeded the current expenditure*; but as with relation to the capital that has been sunk upon it, I apprehend an unprofitable concern.

I apprehend that before that time it did not pay interest for the money?—Certainly not; for I believe, up to within two or three years of the period of 1797, the expenditure was larger than the income every successive year from 1750. Upon the capital invested in the year 1797, as I have described, I do not think the net income of it has been equal to the interest of the money at five-per-cent.

What does your Coal stand you in per ton in bringing it to the market?—I am incompetent to answer that; it requires a great combination of calculation to ascertain that: I can say, that for a vast number of years it cost a great deal more to ship it than we received for it; that latterly it has not cost so much as we have received for it. It is a question very difficult to answer, for there is an immense variety of expenses which are incurred, and which are precisely the same whether you bring one ton of coals, or you bring a hundred thousand; of course, if one ton was sold, the cost price of that would be, we will say £15,000, but if you sell a hundred thousand tons, you divide fifteen thousand by a hundred thousand, then you will have it.

The great expence is the fire-engine, the roads, the making good falls, and the expence of purchasing horses; and there are constantly going out from every Colliery, large expenditures for *dead works* of that nature.

Mr. Edward Jones, who rents a Colliery from Sir Charles Morgan, at Riska, near Newport, gives evidence of a like nature. He took his Colliery in 1796. He says,

In the year 1799, I had spent several thousand pounds up to that time, and then I took several persons into partnership with me.

What is the amount of the capital that you and your partners have embarked in this concern?—Upwards of £60,000 clear of any interest; we have not charged any interest, *because we have nothing to pay it with.*

Then I may say it has not been productive of profit to you?—It has not produced one shilling: it has never produced any thing but what has been spent upon the work, in addition to the capital we have embarked.

I believe from the year 1804 to 1809, the proceeds of your Colliery have been very short of any profit at all?—They have never gained any thing up to April 1809; for the

five years previous I was desired to give in a schedule of our Colliery to the Inspector of the income tax, and the produce of the Colliery for the five years did not pay the wages by several thousand pounds.

We have two steam engines and a large water wheel at work: we have four inclined planes in the whole; we have also four coal pits or shafts in use, from forty to seventy yards deep; we have three levels in work, each half a mile or thereabouts in length, two of these levels arched with mason's work nearly the whole length: we have about three miles of private Rail Road. The quantity of coal we usually raise per day, at present exceeds a hundred tons; perhaps a hundred and ten upon an average. We have spent more than £60,000 without interest or profit in any way.

We add the testimony of John Barnaby, Esq. who has a considerable Colliery near Pontipool in Monmouthshire.

What sum of money have you expended on those works?—I speak within compass when I say more than £30,000.

I believed you raised last year about 20,000 tons?—Yes, I raised and sold that quantity last year.

Notwithstanding that large quantity which you raised, did it work to a profit?—I did not make *three per cent.* of my money.

I believe you are obliged to have an inclined plane under ground for the purpose of working your Coal?—I have an inclined plane, nearly, if not quite, a measured mile under ground.

Is not that a very expensive machine?—It is always expensive.

Have you ever made in any year three per cent. on your capital?—I never made any profit till within the last three years, and in neither of those years have I made three per cent. of my money.

Mr. Bowsher, a gentleman of the law, who has resided forty or fifty years on the spot, and by means of his professional employment, and his attendance on the circuits, could not but have acquired a great accumulation of knowledge;—being examined, he gives the following testimony.

Do you understand that the concerns of the Collieries, in the back part of Somersetshire in the vicinity of Bath, and within 14 or 15 miles of Bath, are in general in a thriving condition at present?—I believe on the contrary.

Do you know any instance of Collieries where large sums have been laid out and no returns whatever made?—I have heard that in the Riddlington works, there were £22,000 or £23,000 sunk and wholly lost,

and I have also heard from persons extremely conversant with the Collieries in Somersetshire, that in the aggregate they do not, at the present price of Coal, pay their Proprietors five per cent. for their money.

Do you know or have you heard from such authority, as amounts nearly to personal knowledge, that in the Prince of Wales's Colliery, which has been now at work for 20 or 30 years, that only one dividend has ever been made of profits?—I have heard so, and I have heard that works sinking upon the Prince of Wales's land in Somersetshire have been attended with great loss, and that the Company lately on His Royal Highness's lands, after expending upwards of 12 or £13,000, have abandoned and given up the work.

If the Somersetshire Collieries should cease working, have you any idea how many persons will be thrown out of employ?—I have heard that there are upwards of 2,000 workmen employed in the Collieries there, and their families depending upon them, I have heard, would exceed upwards of 12,000 people.

It has come to our knowledge that many trades advance heavy capitals, and wait long for returns: but we presume none more completely justify the proverb which attributes uncertainty to adventure, than do these extensive (and expensive) speculations in Coal-mines.

We may be allowed to quit this division of our subject, with heartily wishing these gentlemen, a greater return for their money *speedily*. From plantations of timber no profit is expected for many years; but the proprietor has at least the pleasure of beholding their growth and ornamental appearance: even this gratification cannot be boasted of by such *invisible* undertakings as coal mines.

We may form some conjecture on the great expences attending a coal mine by combining some of the descriptions given by the different witnesses, of such kinds of works. Richard Bevan, Esq. speaking of the Abbey Colliery near Neath, says,

The Colliery upon the Abbey estate, about forty-three years ago was worked by means of a level, which emptied itself into the River Neath, near the Chapel, above the Bridge; a steam engine up above, and one water-wheel, at the least. The Mines there were at such a depth that they could not be wrought without machinery of that sort. I have never known them wrought except with the assistance of steam engines, and other machinery necessary for draining off the

water, and for raising up the Coals. Coals from the pits were conveyed to the side of the River for exportation, upon what were then called waggon-ways, pretty much of the same construction as the present.

Waggon-ways, I believe, are private property, and made at a great expence?—They were private property, and made at great expence, for none but the best oak would do for it. On the upper side of the river in the parish of Neath, there were also considerable works carried on by the late Sir Herbert Mackworth; they were worked by means of a level carried on a considerable extent of ground; a large steam engine, a water engine close to that, and another water engine upon one of the level pits, all which, from the length of the veins, I consider to be absolutely necessary for draining the Colliery and raising the Coals; all the Collieries, with the exception of one or two both in the vale of Neath and Swansea, which were worked previous to the existence of the Canal, were obliged to be worked with steam engines and other machinery, which was attended with considerable expence: one I have always understood is 90 fathoms deep, there is another of 70 fathoms at least; all the great Collieries upon both lines were, previous to the Canal, worked by steam engines.

Concerning the Somersetshire Colliers, Mr. Stephens observes,

The original price of Coal at the first commencement of Collieries, 50 or 60 years ago, was *four-pence* a bushel, that has been raised at different times *two pennies*, making *six-pence* in the whole on the bushel.

Have your Company ever been enabled to divide five per cent. by way of interest or profit on the capital expended?—Never.

What is the amount of your capital expended?—I suppose upon my works at least £22,000.

What distance do you haul the coal from the head to the mouth of the pit?—Perhaps half-a-mile, full three quarters of a mile in one instance.

Can persons walk upright in these channels?—No.

To this Mr. Bowsher adds,

You have heard no complaint of the price of Coals at Bath?—Yes, when the last penny a bushel was put on they complained, but when the generality of the people were convinced that the *increased price of ropes, candles, timber, and the increased price of wages*, were the inducements to raise the price, and without which they would go without any Coals, in all probability they were satisfied with it.

At what price per ton is the Somersetshire Coal now sold in Bath?—It is brought to the Canal side, and delivered to the wharfs at

twenty shillings a ton, but there are other expences, the wharfage and carriage of the Coal from the Canal to the consumers' houses; so that it is now sent from the Company's wharf *to derive no profit whatever* from the trade, at *fourteen-pence* per hundred in the winter and *thirteen-pence* in the summer. I think it necessary to explain why they derive no profit, is on account of the expences of their wharfs, agents, waggons, &c. employed in carrying out the coals. I beg to state, that it actually costs the Company *twenty-shillings* a ton, without any profit added to it at the wharf.

Certainly the public at large is benefited by the competition of different dealers. Where monopoly exists the people suffer: yet the carrying on of trade to no advantage is far from being commendable as a *public policy*: and if the immense labours and expences now bestowed on these undertakings below ground, had been employed on the surface, they would have yielded more immediate profits to the proprietors; and more stable support to the national revenue.

It will readily be supposed, that where competition is so equal, and conducted systematically, that a small advantage may turn the scale of profit and loss, and to this attaches the consciousness, if the latter prevail, that the whole of an extensive concern becomes useless. Hence various endeavours to tempt buyers to deal with the coal-wharfs, respectively. Many of the coal owners allow a *bonus* to the captains of vessels who purchase their commodity: this *bonus* is increased by the Proprietors of Canals; who also allow a further sum in favour of such coals as have been brought down their Canal;—this makes in all, about *1s. 6d.* per ton: or it is given to the captain in the shape of "something for the captain to drink;" to the amount of two or three guineas per cargo.

After this explanation, it will occasion no surprise to our readers that the question of the *coasting duty* paid, or not paid, by certain coal mines, should be of the greatest importance to Collieries on the coast. That question was the immediate occasion of instituting this committee. Coals carried coastwise by Sea are liable to a duty of *5s. 4d.* per ton: but coals shipped in a river, and proceeding up that river, could not be deemed "carried coastwise by Sea." It became necessary, therefore, to ascertain where

the river ended, and the sea began. Nature knows nothing of political distinctions entitling to exemptions, within the compass of a few yards or rods of measurement; yet such a line must be drawn for the purposes of regulation. A Port must have certain boundaries: how else shall it be determined whether vessels are arrived in Port?—yet this is necessary;—else to what unsettled perplexities would it subject the whole of that prodigious adventure connected with the Marine Insurance of Britain? The extent of the jurisdiction of the Port, is of importance, also, for purposes of public justice; and the officers of the Port ought to be at no loss to identify the extent of their authority. Now, it happens, that the entrance of the Port of Bristol, on the Severn, is marked by two small islands called the Holms; on one of which is the Light House: to the east of these islands is the River Severn; to the west of these islands is the Severn Sea. It follows, that the Collieries which furnish coal to be shipped at Newport, east of the Holms, can send it to Bristol, a large city, and affording a certain market, *exempt from the Sea duties*; while Cardiff, [of which port Newport is a member] a mile perhaps to the westward of the Holms (and *a fortiori* all other ports or mines, still further westward) must pay 5s. 4d. per ton. That the western ports should petition to be relieved from this *onus*, and to be allowed to participate in the trade to Bristol is not at all wonderful:—that the eastern ports, though their immediate neighbours by land, should oppose this concession, and remonstrate against it, is but natural. Who can blame either party? A still nicer line of demarcation affects the port of Bridgewater, on the opposite shore of the Severn. It is so very nearly due South of Newport, that vessels can make their passage to it at certain times of the tide, by keeping *east* of the Holms; and these by sailing *in the river* avoid being chargeable with the Sea duty on their cargo; but the passage to the *westward* of the Holms, being much the best, and at all times, it is scarcely credible that every captain bound from Newport to Bridgewater, should in all winds and weather, respect with extreme accuracy

the distinction between the Severn River, and the Severn Sea. Such are the geographical niceties discovered by traffic, and such the precision to which Acts of Parliament bind the interested!

When dealers cannot obtain privileges they will endeavour to make them: Coal, if sent by Sea, pays a duty of 5s. 4d.; but culm, *i. e.* the small pieces of this coal, understood to be only *two inches* in diameter, pays but 1s. 9d.: workmen, are therefore employed to break the coal down to this size, in order that it may become subject to the culm duty only. Yet often, so it happens, that the lazy dogs engaged in this labour—without the smallest intention of defrauding the revenue,—No! no!—but merely from fatigue and reluctance, suffer pieces of ten or twelve inches, or more, to remain unbroken, and half a cargo of this goes to Sea, under the appellation of culm: but, when arrived at the place of delivery, it is picked out, and secured from detection and depredation. By this ingenuity the sagacity of Solomon himself is foiled; and a Proverb which claims him for its author is absolutely retroverted: “It is naught, it is naught, saith the seller; but when he has got it safely away, then he rejoiceth.”

It will naturally be supposed that when the object of this petition to one branch of the legislature was to solicit a kind of redress almost verging on the nature of compassion, that the evidences and the cases to which they spoke would be *selected*. If there be any gentlemen who are making after a few years, ten or twenty per cent. of their money, they would be left to enjoy their good fortune at home. It will be understood, that these western ports on the Severn, supplied the opposite coast of Ireland with coals; and many adjacencies:—although certainly under the liability to the coasting duty.

In a certain Company of the City of London, it is customary to lay or rather *load* the expence of their annual dinners, of which the whole Company partakes, to the charge of the small number of individuals who are pitched upon to act as stewards: the consequence is, that when the time for selecting these masters of the festival arrives, the *knowing ones*, wealthy though they be, are never to be caught with a good coat on their backs, or a guinea in their pockets: but with woe-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 595.

begotten countenances, and famine caricatured in their faces, they obey the invitation from the Hall: darned hose, shabby inexpressibles, greasy hats, patched shirts, and naked elbows, are the order of the day! — “they serve as Stewards! Alas, they have the most hearty goodwill—but poverty—sheer poverty! interposes an absolute impossibility! they can only wish they were able!—and besides, they have met with this, and the other, misfortune!” The *worse* they describe their case, the *better* they fare. Something of a similar spirit has led these rival coal dealers to make—not the *best*—but the *worst* of their cases: and to plead losses and crosses, expences and deductions, difficulties and distresses, in number and amount, sufficient it might be thought to deter a mortal of this sublimary world from all subterranean undertakings. Yet so it is, that were these proprietors inclined to sell, numbers stand ready to buy: and coal mines are opening every day, in this very neighbourhood, notwithstanding the discouragements reported by those who fairly affirm, that they cannot sell their coals when they have raised them. Speculators even go from London to settle in these regions of mines, and employ their time, their talents, and their capital in these *unprofitable*! concerns.

Never surely, has this earth beheld times so patriotic as the present, and a people so liberal in parting with their money, as in our speculation-loving countrymen and contemporaries. O, that Cæsar and Agricola, and Suetonius, could rise from their dread abodes, and behold this country as it now ranks among the nations of the Globe! What delight would their remarks and astonishment awaken in every truly British Heart! No longer would they term the natives of the United Kingdom “Barbarians;” no longer would they deem it banishment to be ordered to Britain; they would find improvements of which they had no conception, united to activity, energy, and wealth, surpassing their belief.

It is barely within our conception to imagine with what rapture those heroes would contemplate that mighty agent the steam engine; actuated by a little water impelled by the force of fire!—what rivers it raises and discharges from extensive excavations below ground, with what fidelity, precision and perseverance

it performs its duty;—incessantly active, night and day!—Could they further examine the tackle, the machinery, the descents, the rail roads, the waggon ways, the inclined planes, the long canals attendants on such undertakings as we have been considering, would they believe themselves to be in the same island—in the same world?—if any thing be wanting to complete their astonishment, shew them the extent, the connections, the population, the management, and the expences of a BRITISH COAL MINE!

When we see all parts of our Island intent on opening mines of coal, we are naturally led to look back to times when this fossil, though known, was not in general use, either for household purposes, or for supplying a motive power to our manufactories. Perhaps it owes more to the fortunate discovery by Capt. Savery of the principle of the steam engine, than is usually adverted to. Coal was certainly known in the beginning of the thirteenth century; but we cannot trace it in the twelfth century. In the *Leges Burgorum*, enacted about A.D. 1146, privilege is granted to those who bring wood, turf, and peat, as fuel, into boroughs; but coal is not mentioned. Yet, in 1234, Henry III. renewed a charter, granted by his father, to the inhabitants of Newcastle; and in this instrument he grants licence to dig coal, on payment of £100, a year. This is the earliest mention made of coal in this island. In the reign of Charles I. it was brought into common use; but prejudices ran high against it long after; when Mr. Evelyn published his *Fumifugium*; or, Suggestions for banishing Coal Smoke from the City of London.

Since the power of the steam engine has been applied to produce almost all kinds of movement in machines to diminish labour, coal has risen in consequence; and now were it possible suddenly to deprive us of this fossil, there is scarcely a branch of our industry that would not stand still.

Coals are sought for on the Continent with great avidity. There are many mines; but the kind is rarely excellent; and the supply is seldom abundant: Perhaps too the immense capital required to work coal mines is one reason why extensive speculations in such adventures are chiefly confined to Britain.

Humboldt's Political Essays on New Spain.

[Concluded from page 52.]

VERY little foresight was necessary to authorize our opinion, that the colonies of New Spain were ripe for separation from the parent state, as suggested in the former part of this article. It is not, therefore, as claiming much credit for sagacity, that we introduce the continuation of this subject, by remarking, that, since our last publication, intelligence has arrived, of Mexico, with its provinces, generally, having assumed the character of independence. This event was to be expected. Whether it will issue in such an entire separation of interests from Old Spain, as too often converts old friends into new enemies, cannot, at present, be determined. Many are the questions which may arise in consequence of such a revolution. For instance, as to religion.—Being Catholics, will the Mexicans retain their subjection to the Head of the Catholic Church? will the Head of the Catholic Church continue to bestow his apostolic benediction on revolters from their natural sovereign, His most Catholic Majesty? Great was the traffic, formerly, in this country, in religious articles, bulls, indulgences, pardons, rosaries, girdles, &c. but this source of wealth to the Popedom, must now fail. Not much can the Peninsula afford to expend at Rome, for such purchases; and still less will the fervour of religious zeal, after a while, induce the Mexicans to remit for that purpose.

As to the political condition of the inhabitants, it should seem, that no great energy has been of late transmitted from the sovereign in Europe to his subjects in the New World. The wisdom that emanated from the court of Madrid was not prodigious; and the vigor of administration, was not superior, in degree, to what the country to be governed might have afforded. The mass of the people will feel no loss when the European parent is divested of the supremacy over them. Whether they will be sensibly gainers by the change, must, with many other enquiries, be referred to the decision of time.

We avail ourselves of M. de Humboldt's words to state, that Old "Spain is *five times smaller* than Mexico." [We do not approve of this mode of stating the pro-

portion: the translator should have said, "Mexico is *five times larger* than Spain."] "Should no unforeseen misfortunes occur, we may reckon that, in less than a century, the population of New Spain will equal that of the mother country." At present, the population of Mexico is almost equal to that of the United States of America. Our traveller thus compares these two countries.

If the political force of two states depended solely on the space which they occupy on the globe, and on the number of their inhabitants; if the nature of the soil, the configuration of the coast; and if the climate, the energy of the nation, and above all the degree of perfection of its social institutions, were not the principal elements of this grand dynamical calculation, the kingdom of New Spain might, at present, be placed in opposition to the confederation of the American republics. Both labour under the inconvenience of an unequally distributed population; but that of the United States, though in a soil and climate less favoured by nature, augments with an infinitely greater rapidity. Neither does it comprehend, like the Mexican population, nearly two millions and a half of aborigines. These Indians, degraded by the despotism of the ancient Aztec sovereigns, and by the vexations of the first conquerors, though protected by the Spanish laws, wise and humane in general, enjoy very little, however, of this protection, from the great distance of the supreme authority. The kingdom of New Spain has one decided advantage over the United States. The number of slaves there, either Africans or of mixed race, is almost nothing; an advantage which the European colonists have only begun rightly to appreciate since the tragical events of the revolution of St. Domingo. So true it is, that the fear of physical evils acts more powerfully than moral considerations on the true interests of society, or the principles of philanthropy and of justice, so often the theme of the parliament, the constituent assembly and the works of the philosophers.

When reporting on Mr. Arrowsmith's map of these provinces (copied mostly from M. de H.) we suggested the possibility that, hereafter, the sceptre of dominion, over both east and west, might be held by a sovereign of Mexico. The Baron enables us to add, that "a King of Spain, resident in the capital of Mexico, might transmit his orders in five weeks to the Peninsula in Europe, and in six weeks to the Philippine Islands in Asia." He might raise in his kingdom what commerce collects from the rest

of the globe: sugar, cochineal, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oils, and wine. Metals of all kinds, not excepting quicksilver: superb timber, with various requisites for the support of marine power. The eastern coast, nevertheless, is ill provided with ports: for Vera Cruz, which is one of the best now used, is merely a bad anchorage, between dangerous shallows. It is well known, that the project of a canal, cut across the isthmus, to unite the two seas, has long been contemplated with interest in Europe; and we remember to have seen a private memorial addressed to the King of France, the burden of which was, the dread entertained by the French statesmen, lest England should obtain possession of this territory, by permission of Spain; should form a canal, and, thereby, obtain facilities for commerce in the South Sea; against which, all the navy of France might in vain attempt to oppose effectual obstacles. M. de H. examines the feasibility of this scheme; and describes the localities of nine different points, on which it has been proposed to be executed; stating the advantages and disadvantages of each. There is no present appearance, favourable to the execution of such a plan, which leads us to investigate further the character of this proposal.

The elevations above the level of the sea, which distinguish the provinces of New Spain, are known, among the inhabitants, under three appellations. The first is the *Tierras Calientes*: the sultry districts: these produce abundance of sugar, indigo, cotton, and bananas: but they are visited by the yellow fever: yet impetuous winds, from October to March, cool the air to 60° of Fahrenheit at Vera Cruz; at the Havannah to 32°.

Rising on the Cordilleras, we come to the *Tierras Templadas*, the temperate region; about 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the level of the sea; the mean heat of the whole year is from 68° to 70°: and it seldom varies more than eight or ten degrees. But to this height the clouds ascend; thick fogs, therefore, are frequently their envelope:—but when this country is free from them it is a delightful region.

The third elevation is the *Tierras Frias*, the cold districts: rising from 7,000 to 8,000 feet, or more. The mean tempe-

rature is under 62°. At Mexico the thermometer has been known to fall several degrees below the freezing point. Still higher elevations have winters proportionately rude; with snow, ice, and other atmospheric phenomena. It would be worthy of some intelligent naturalist to form a comparison between these gradations under the torrid zone, which, rising in height, increase in rigour; and those countries, northward and southward, of which the winters are more severe as we advance towards the Poles. Supposing the earth to be depressed at the poles, it is fair to ask whether the elevation of one country produces effects analogous to the depression of the other? and to infer, that nature has more than one way of producing the same effects.

The heights at which the precious metals are found, deserve our attention.

A remarkable advantage for the progress of national industry arises from the height at which nature, in New Spain, has deposited the precious metals. In Peru the most considerable silver mines, those of Potosi, Pisco, and Chota, are immensely elevated very near the region of perpetual snow. In working them, men, provisions, and cattle must all be brought from a distance. Cities situated in plains, where water freezes the whole year round, and where trees never vegetate, can hardly be an attractive abode. Nothing can determine a free-man to abandon the delicious climate of the vallies to insulate himself on the top of the Andes but the hope of amassing wealth. But in Mexico, the richest seams of silver, those of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Tasco, and Real del Monte, are in moderate elevations of from 1700 to 2000 metres.* The mines are surrounded with cultivated fields, towns, and villages; the neighbouring summits are crowned with forests; and every thing facilitates the acquisition of this subterraneous wealth.

Our author drops many interesting suggestions on the mines.

The working of the mines has long been regarded as one of the principal causes of the depopulation of America. It will be difficult to call in question, that at the first epoch of the conquest, and even in the seventeenth century, many Indians perished from the excessive labour to which they were compelled in the mines. They perished without posterity, as thousands of African slaves annually perish in the West Indian plantations from fatigue, defective nourishment, and want of sleep. In Peru, at least in the most

* From 5576 to 6561 feet.

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southern part, the country is depopulated by the mines, because the barbarous law of the *mita* is yet in existence, which compels the Indians to remove from their homes into distant provinces, where hands are wanted for extracting the subterraneous wealth. But it is not so much the labour as the sudden change of climate, which renders the *mita* so pernicious to the health of the Indians. This race of men have not the flexibility of organization for which the Europeans are so eminently distinguished. The health of a copper-coloured man suffers infinitely when he is transported from a warm to a cold climate, particularly when he is forced to descend from the elevation of the Cordillera into those narrow and humid valleys, where all the miasmata of the neighbouring regions appear to be deposited.

In the kingdom of New Spain, at least within the last thirty or forty years, the labour of the mines is free; and there remains no trace of the *mita*, though a justly celebrated author* has advanced the contrary. No where does the lower people enjoy in greater security the fruit of their labour, than in the mines of Mexico; no law forces the Indian to choose this species of labour, or to prefer one mine to another; and when he is displeased with the proprietor of the mine, he may offer his services to another master, who may pay, perhaps, more regularly. These unquestionable facts are very little known in Europe. The number of persons employed in subterraneous operations, who are divided into several classes (*Barenadores*, *Faeneros*, *Tenateros*, *Bareteros*), does not exceed, in the whole kingdom of New Spain, 28 or 30,000. Hence there is not more than $\frac{1}{300}$ of the whole population immediately employed in the mines.

The mortality among the miners of Mexico is not much greater than what is observed among the other classes. We may easily be convinced of this, by examining the bills of mortality in the different parishes of Guanajuato and Zacatecas. This is a phenomenon, so much the more remarkable, as the miner in several of these mines, is exposed to a temperature 6° above the mean temperatures of Jamaica and Pondicherry.† I found the centigrade thermometer at 34°‡ at the bottom of the mine of Valenciana (*en los planes*), a perpendicular depth of 513 metres, while at the mouth of the pit, in the open air, the same thermometer sinks in winter to 4° or 5°§ above 0. The Mexican miner is, consequently, exposed to a change of temperature

of more than 30°.* But this enormous heat of the Valenciana mine is not the effect of a great number of men and lights collected into a small space; it is much more owing to local and geological causes, which we shall afterwards examine.

It is curious to observe how the Mestizoes and Indians employed in carrying minerals on their back, who go by the name of *Tenateros*, remain continually loaded for six hours with a weight of from 225 to 330 pounds, and constantly exposed to a very high temperature, ascending eight or ten times successively, without intermission, stairs of 1800 steps. The appearance of these robust and laborious men would have operated a change in the opinions of the Raynals and Pauw, and a number of other authors, however estimable in other respects, who have been pleased to declaim against the degeneracy of our species in the torrid zone. This occupation of *Tenateros* is accounted unhealthy, if they enter more than three times a week into the mines. But the labour which ruins most rapidly the robustest constitutions is that of the *Barenadores*, who blow up the rock with powder. These men rarely pass the age of 35, if from a thirst of gain they continue their severe labour for the whole week. They generally pass no more than five or six years at this occupation, and then betake themselves to other employments less injurious to health.

From five to six thousand persons are employed in the amalgamation of the minerals, or the preparatory labour. A great number of these individuals pass their lives in walking barefooted over heaps of brayed metal, moistened and mixed with muriate of soda; sulphate of iron, and oxid of mercury, by the contact of the atmospheric air and the solar rays. It is a remarkable phenomenon to see these men enjoy the most perfect health. The physicians, who practise in places where there are mines, unanimously assert, that the nervous affections, which might be attributed to the effect of an absorption of oxid of mercury, very rarely occur. At Guanajuato part of the inhabitants drink the very water in which the amalgamation has been purified (*agua de lavaderos*) without feeling any injury from it. This fact has often struck Europeans, not intimately acquainted with the principles of chemistry. The water is, at first, of a greyish-blue colour, and contains in suspension black oxid of mercury, and small globules of native mercury, and amalgamation of silver. This metallic mixture gradually precipitates, and the water becomes limpid. It can neither dissolve the oxid of mercury nor the muriate of mercury, which is one of the most insoluble salts

* Robertson, History of America, vol. ii.

p. 373.

† Nearly 11° Fahrenheit;

‡ 93° Fahrenheit.

§ 39° or 41° Fahrenheit.

* 54° Fahrenheit.

which we know. The mules are very fond of this water, because it contains a little auriferous of soda in dissolution.

We shall now direct our attention to the character and condition of the Indians, generally, a race of men, in our opinion, much more injured than our author seems willing to allow. Nevertheless, whether they have cause to rejoice in the prospect of a political revolution, we cannot pretend to determine. Happy should we be did circumstances allow us to flatter ourselves that that portion of the human race which is appointed to inhabit these countries, would benefit, as we wish them, by such an occurrence. The following extracts contain matter of mingled gratification and sorrow: that Mexico should have taken so small a share in the slave trade, we rejoice; but, to see wars maintained by Christian missionaries, is much more afflictive than the contemplation of those scenes of distress which Africa was formerly compelled to witness almost incessantly.

The kingdom of New Spain is, of all the European colonies under the torrid zone, that in which there are the fewest negroes. We may almost say that there are no slaves. We may go through the whole city of Mexico without seeing a black countenance. The service of no house is carried on with slaves. In this point of view especially, Mexico presents a singular contrast to the Havana, Lima, and Caracas. From exact information procured by those employed in the enumeration of 1793, it appears that in all New Spain there are not six thousand negroes, and not more than nine or ten thousand slaves, of whom the greatest number belong to the ports of Acapulco and Vera Cruz, or the warm regions of the coast (*tierras calientes*). The slaves are four times more numerous in the *capitanía general* of Caracas, which does not contain the sixth part of the population of Mexico. The negroes of Jamaica are to those of New Spain in the proportion of 250 to 11. In the West India islands, Peru, and even Caracas, the progress of agriculture and industry in general depends on the augmentation of negroes. In the island of Cuba, for example, where the annual exportation of sugar has risen in twelve years from 400,000 to 1,000,000 quintals, between 1792 and 1803 nearly 55,000 * slaves have been introduced. But

* According to the custom-house reports of the Havana, of which I possess a copy, the introduction of negroes, from 1799 to 1803, was 34,500, of whom 7 per cent. die annually.

in Mexico the increase of colonial prosperity is nowise occasioned by a more active slave trade. It is not above twenty years since Mexican sugar was known in Europe; Vera Cruz, at present, exports more than 120,000 quintals; and yet the progress of sugar cultivation which has taken place in New Spain since the revolution of St. Domingo has not perceptibly increased the number of slaves. Of the 74,000 negroes annually furnished by Africa to the equinoxial regions of America and Asia, and which are worth in the colonies the sum of 111,000,000 francs*, not above 100 land on the coast of Mexico.

By the laws there can be no Indian slaves in the Spanish colonies; and yet by a singular abuse, two species of wars very different in appearance give rise to a state very much like that of the African slave. The missionary monks of South America make from time to time incursions into the countries possessed by peaceable tribes of Indians, whom they call savages (*Indios bravos*), because they have not learned to make the sign of the cross like the equally naked Indians of the missions (*Indios reducidos*). In these nocturnal incursions, dictated by the most culpable fanaticism, they lay hold of all whom they can surprise, especially children, women, and old men. They separate without pity children from their mothers, lest they should concert together as to the means of escape. The monk who is chief of this expedition distributes the young people among the Indians of his mission who have the most contributed to the success of the *Eutrados*. On the Orinoco, and on the banks of the Portuguese Rio Negro, these prisoners bear the name of *Poitos*; and they are treated like slaves till they are of an age to marry. The desire of having *Poitos* and making them work for eight or ten years, induces the Indians of the missions to excite the monks to these incursions, which the bishops have generally had the good sense to blame, as the means of attaching odium to religion and its ministers. In Mexico the prisoners taken in the petty warfare which is carried on almost without interruption on the frontiers of the *provincias internas* experience a much more unhappy fate than the *Poitos*. They are generally of the nation of the *Mecos* or *Apaches*, and they are dragged to Mexico, where they languish in the dungeons of a correction-house (*la Cordada*). Their ferocity is increased by solitude and despair. Transported to Vera Cruz and the island of Cuba, they soon perish, like every savage Indian removed from the high table-land into the lower, and consequently hotter regions. These *Mecos* prisoners sometimes break from their dungeons, and commit the most atrocious cruelties in the surrounding countries.

* 4,625,370l. sterling.

It is high time that the government interested itself in these unfortunate persons; whose number is small, and their situation so much the easier to be ameliorated.

What is the condition of the Indians already under the Spanish government, we learn from our author in different parts of his work.

The Indians, or copper-coloured race, are rarely to be found in the north of New Spain, and are hardly to be met with in the *provincias internas*. History gives us several causes for this phenomenon. When the Spaniards made the conquest of Mexico, they found very few inhabitants in the countries situated beyond the parallel of 20°. These provinces were the abode of the Chichimecks and Otomites, two pastoral nations, of whom thin hordes were scattered over a vast territory. Agriculture and civilization, as we have already observed, were concentrated in the plains south of the river of Santiago, especially between the valley of Mexico and the province of Oaxaca.

From the 7th to the 13th century, population seems in general to have continually flowed towards the south. From the regions situated to the north of the Rio Gila issued forth those warlike nations who successively inundated the country of Anahuac. We are ignorant whether that was their primitive country, or whether they came originally from Asia or the north-west coast of America, and traversed the savannas of Nabajoa and Moqui, to arrive at the Rio Gila. The hieroglyphical tables of the Aztecs have transmitted to us the memory of the principal epochs of the great migrations among the Americans. This migration bears some analogy to that which, in the fifth century, plunged Europe in a state of barbarism, of which we yet feel the fatal effects in many of our social institutions. However, the people who traversed Mexico left behind them traces of cultivation and civilization. The Toultecs appeared, first, in the year 648, the Chichimecks in 1170, the Nahuatltecs in 1178, the Acolhuas and Aztecs in 1196. The Toultecs introduced the cultivation of maize and cotton; they built cities, made roads, and constructed those great pyramids which are yet admired, and of which the faces are very accurately laid out. They knew the use of hieroglyphical paintings; they could found metals, and cut the hardest stones; and they had a solar year more perfect than that of the Greeks and Romans. The form of their government indicated that they were the descendants of a people who had experienced great vicissitudes in their social state. But where is the source of that cultivation? where is the country from which the Toultecs and Mexicans issued?

The Indians of New Spain bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru, and Brasil. They have the same swarthy and copper colour, flat and smooth hair, small beard, squat body, long eye, with the corner directed upwards towards the temples, prominent cheek bones, thick lips, and an expression of gentleness in the mouth, strongly contrasted with a gloomy and severe look. The American race, after the hyperborean race, is the least numerous; but it occupies the greatest space on the globe. Over a million and a half of square leagues, from the Terra del Fuego islands to the River St. Laurence and Baring's Straits, we are struck, at the first glance, with the general resemblance in the features of the inhabitants. We think we perceive that they all descend from the same stock, notwithstanding the enormous diversity of language which separates them from one another.

In the forests of Guiana, especially near the sources of the Orinoco, are several tribes of a whitish complexion, the Guaiacas, Gujaribs, and Arigues, of whom several robust individuals, exhibiting no symptom of the asthenical malady which characterises *albinos*, have the appearance of true Mestizoes. Yet these tribes have never mingled with Europeans, and are surrounded with other tribes of a dark brown hue.

The Mexican Indians, when we consider them *en masse*, offer a picture of extreme misery. Banished into the most barren districts, and indolent from nature, and more still from their political situation, the natives live only from hand to mouth. We should seek almost in vain among them for individuals who enjoy any thing like a certain mediocrity of fortune. Instead, however, of a comfortable independency, we find a few families whose fortune appears so much the more colossal, as we least expect it among the lowest class of the people. In the intendancies of Oaxaca and Valladolid, in the valley of Toluca, and especially in the environs of the great city of la Puebla de los Angeles, we find several Indians, who, under an appearance of poverty, conceal considerable wealth. When I visited the small city of Cholula, an old Indian woman was buried there, who left to her children plantations of *maguey* (agave) worth more than 360,000 francs.* These plantations are the vineyards, and sole wealth of the country. However there are no caciques at Cholula; and the Indians there are all tributary, and distinguished for their great sobriety and their gentle and peaceable manners. The manners of the Cholulans exhibit a singular contrast

* £15,000 sterling.

to those of their neighbours of Tlascala, of whom a great number pretend to be the descendants of the highest titled nobility, and who increase their poverty by a litigious disposition and a restless and turbulent turn of mind. Among the most wealthy Indian families at Cholula, are the Axcoilan, the Sarmientos, and Romero's; at Guaxocingo, the Sochipiltecatl; and, especially, the Tecuanouegurs in the village de los Reyes. Each of these families possess a capital of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of livres.* They enjoy, as we have already stated, great consideration among the tributary Indians; but they generally go barefooted, and covered with a Mexican tunic of coarse texture and a brown colour, approaching to black, in the same way as the very lowest of the Indians are usually dressed.

Of negroes this country contains very few: of creoles it contains many; and these, we conjecture, are destined to become the ruling powers, when the convulsive struggle is over. From these extracts our readers may form their opinion on the contents of this work. It would have been, at any time, an accession to our stock of information; but the present moment imparts to it an importance in which it is altogether unrivalled. The subject has never been so scientifically treated. But the present volumes do not contain the natural history, or other philosophical illustrations: they are to be sought elsewhere.

If we were criticising the labours of a translator who had been allowed full leisure to execute his task, and revise it with diligence, we should think it our duty to complain of many offences against propriety, which occur in these volumes: but it seems that haste has domineered over talent on this occasion. We know not whether to censure with severity the translator who undertakes more than he can perform, or to wish him a greater allowance of time on the next occasion: but of this we are certain, that maugre the commands of his master the bookseller, his labour would have been more honourable to his abilities had he carefully re-inspected it, before it was committed to the press. The plates annexed to this edition, equally bear marks of hurry: those who have seen the originals will bestow but moderate commendation on these translations.

* From £33,336 to £41,070 sterling.

Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army, and a Sketch of the Campaigns in Poland in the years 1806 and 1807. By Sir Robert Wilson, Aid-de-Camp to the King; Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, &c. &c. &c. London, 1810. Egerton, Whitehall. 4to Pp. 276. Price £1 1s. 6d. With maps, &c.

THE consideration which Russia merits as a European power, is a point in politics not actually determined. Her characteristics are numerous and unassimilating:—an empire of almost boundless extent with resources comparatively feeble; a polished court and a semi-barbarous people; a European capital and an Asiatic nation. The Czar Peter attempted rather to imitate the manners of his neighbours, than to civilize his uninformed subjects by instruction; he strove to introduce luxury with the embellishments of social life, into a country totally unacquainted with those arts which must always prepare the way for a more enlightened intercourse. He believed that commerce would hasten that improvement which he so earnestly desired; but he formed an erroneous estimate of the nature and influence of commerce. Commerce can thrive only among free and industrious nations; nations which possess labour rather than natural commodities; and who, like the Venetians, the Genoese, the Hollanders, and the Americans, submit to be the carriers of the produce of distant countries; or else like the English, confer a new value on their imports, by means of the ingenuity of their manufacture. However rich a country may be in internal produce, desirable among foreign purchasers, yet such a country never becomes actively commercial; and her ports will be inhabited by aliens and by the factors of foreign merchants, more than by her natives. Petersburg was built not so much for Russians, as for the merchants of Germany and England; and the Emperor of Russia has little other claims to the rank of a European power, than what he derives from the possession of an unhealthy town in the marshes of the Neva; to which the traders of different nations are invited by the liberalities of his mercantile inducements. There in-

deed a medley of luxurious habits prevails. The tasteless extravagancies of wealth, the splendid absurdities of pride and ignorance, and the low debaucheries of commercial clerks and travellers, are the first fruits of that refinement which is denominated the "civilization of Russia." The rest of those extensive domains which acknowledge the sovereignty of the Moscovite crown, continue in a state of torpid, hitherto immutable, barbarity; or, if the interior of the empire has received any impression from this inlet of foreign manners, it is that the *Boyard*, in his desire to possess the new gratifications set before him by the imports of commerce, becomes more urgently oppressive upon those beneath him, and more painfully rivets the bondage of his slaves by the increase of his necessities.

There are situations in which an eye-witness is not unquestionable evidence: his position may be such as to afford him but a partial view of the object he wishes to describe; and like the knights in the fable, he may be ready to contend, that the image before him is composed of silver or brass, according as he happens to be placed before or behind it. Sir Robert Wilson accompanied the Russian army during the campaigns of 1806-7. He found the officers brave, the men intrepid and obedient; he therefore imbibes "a great, an inalienable attachment to the Russian nation;" and is induced to attempt the vindication of a brave people, while his feelings are awakened by the perusal "of a French extra-official narrative of the campaigns of 1806 and 1807, and a late British publication on the character, customs and manners of Russia, with a review of that work." But the description of a campaign can scarcely be received as a complete description of the national army of any empire; much less of an empire so extensive as Russia; it sets before us only a portion of that military force, acting in a foreign country as the allies of a foreign power; and were it admitted, that from the detail we could form a tolerable opinion of the military habits of the people, still the military habits are those which are the most completely severed from the national manners. The common soldiers in all the armies of the despots of the continent are nearly similar: they are men whose social obligations have been

broken, and who have surrendered every voluntary impulse to the will of their commander. They have a sovereign, but no country; and as the duties of obedient loyalty are more definable than those of patriotism, their devotion becomes fixed, and their energies take an unalterable direction. Their success is always in a ratio to their number, to the means of supporting their physical force, and to the skill of their commanders. To form an estimate of any civilized people by observations on their armies, would be unjust; and although there may be reasons, from the European character of the court of Petersburg, why the force of military discipline may rather improve than deteriorate the character of the native Russian, yet we should be extremely cautious lest we injure the barbarian in peace, or in social life, by sketching his features from the barbarian in war, under any military system whatever.

There is a point in the preface of Sir R. W.'s work from which the sentiments of Britons will be repelled with considerable horror. He defends the subjugation and partition of Poland, on the principle that its "constitution was not analogous to the general spirit and political system of Europe." This is the very pretext of Buonaparte in all his invasions! this is the very elemental doctrine that rendered the French Revolution so dangerous, when it decreed that the existence of monarchies was not analogous with the spirit of freedom! What nation of Europe can say that the constitution of this country is analogous with its own?—surely not one: all have, therefore, on this principle, a plausible pretence to invade, to subjugate, and to divide, the British dominions. When military men promulgate such doctrines, and arm our foe with such reasoning, we have indeed cause to be thankful for our insular situation, and our naval superiority. Catherine was evidently glad of any plea on which to interfere in the affairs of Poland: she opposed the intolerance of the Polish catholics: it was well for Poland, and for human nature, that Catherine was not a catholic.

The portion of the volume denominated "*Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army*," consists of one continued panegyric. The Russian force is described to be such as every general must covet to command;

"possessing all the energetic characteristics of a barbarian people, with the advantages engrafted by civilization." Here, Sir Robert undoubtedly means, *military civilization* or discipline; and yet, if so, the next sentence appears involved in difficulties; for he tells us that "their defects as an army are but the consequences of their imperfect military system; and not of individual inaptitude. Their powers require but direction, their courage, experience." But in the earnestness of encomium, some anecdotes are let slip, which prove that these powers are not always very subservient to the direction of their officers. Such was their vehement ardour to retrieve imaginary disgrace, and profit of a liberty to engage, that when the evening before the battle, Beningzen ordered the village of Eylau, which had been abandoned by mistake, to be recovered, and the columns were in motion to the attack, animated by an expression in the command, "*that the Emperor expected his troops to execute the orders,*" but afterwards, thinking it advisable, as the enemy was greatly reinforced, to desist from the enterprise, he sent his officers to countermand the service: "no, no exclaimed every voice; *the Emperor must not be disappointed.*" This is followed by a sanguinary narrative of a Russian marauding party, which having rescued some Russian officers from a French escort, put them as well as the French soldiers to death, because they had dared to give their *parole* to the enemies of the Emperor. These are indeed "the characteristics of a barbarian people;" but certainly *without* "the advantages engrafted by civilization." Such instances of brutal ferocity, and of the want of rational powers, are not infrequent in this commendatory account; and they strongly persuade us to question the wonderful good qualities which flow every where so readily from the enthusiastic pen of Sir R. and to class his Russians among those savages who are most notorious for stupidity and ferocity. There is nevertheless much interest in some of our author's descriptions; and the manners of the Cossagues are excellently depicted. The following passage does credit to the talents of Sir Robert as an author.

It was in this retreat that their Attaman, Platow, evinced a trait of that superior mind

which attained his station, and which, if he had received a liberal education, would have rendered him one of the first men of the age, as, indisputably, he is one of the most eminent warriors. After Buonaparte had brought up a second corps of his army, supported by the whole body, he advanced with rapidity; resolved to overwhelm the rear guards of Platow and Bagration, before they passed the bridges of the river which flowed behind them, and to which they had to descend.

The Cossagues saw the impending danger, and began to press back in confusion. Platow checked, but found the disorder increasing. He immediately sprang from his horse, exclaiming to the Cossagues, "Let those who are base enough, abandon their Attaman." The corrected lines paused. He gradually moved; with a waving hand, kept back those who trespassed; sent his orders with calmness; reached the town in order; halted at the bridge, until every man had passed; destroyed it, and still on foot, proceeded on the other side of the town, struggling above ankle deep through the heavy sand; nor could the most tremendous cannonade, and the incessant firing of the French battalions, crowning the opposite heights, and who commenced their volleys as they formed successively, accelerate his pace, or induce him to mount his horse until the object was attained, and superior duty obliged him, for the direction of other operations. His mein, his venerable and soldier-like appearance, his solemn dignity of manner, combined, with the awful incidents of the scene, to render this, one of the most imposing and interesting sights that could be witnessed.

But the most valuable part of this volume, is the "sketch of the campaigns." It commences with the arrival of General Beningzen; who fixing his head-quarters at Pultusk proposed to remain there on the defensive, until the junction of General Buxhowden's corps. The battle of Pultusk is minutely described, with perspicuity and animation. The victory appears to have been decidedly in favour of the Russians; but the loss on both sides was great; and while the French retired into winter quarters at Warsaw, Thorn and Elbing, General Beningzen thought it prudent to retreat towards the confines of Russia. He seems, however, to have come to the aid of Prussia, without any plan of operations: his movements have no decided object: he returns by a circuitous march to the north of Poland; and arouses those French generals whom he intended to

surprise; and before whom he is disadvantageously obliged to retreat. Compelled at length to a general engagement, and with every opportunity of choosing his field of battle, he takes a position on "an open space of uneven ground;" while the enemy gained possession of "ground that domineered the Russian position completely, so as to expose the minutest object to their fire, whilst the intervals between the elevations afforded shelter to their troops, and a concealment of their movements and force." This was at Preuss Eylau; and here the battle is again detailed, with the spirit and precision of an able soldier, while the victory is claimed for the Russians, who quitted the field of battle before the morning of the next day, and threw themselves into Koenigsberg. The French had undoubtedly suffered extremely; and Buonaparte after remaining ten days in the neighbourhood of Eylau, was at length obliged to resolve on a retrograde motion, rather than on a renewed attack; although Koenigsberg was but an open and defenceless city. Sir Robert Wilson assures us, that during these ten days the French ruler earnestly requested an armistice; and adds that

The King of Prussia, instead of seeing Koenigsberg in possession of Marshals Bernadotte and Ney, found himself recognized by Buonaparte, as sovereign of the conquered provinces, solicited to make peace, and his family treated with extraordinary circumstances of respect and atonement!

Many of our readers will be ready to exclaim "enough!" as they peruse this last quotation: it is indeed worse than childish in Sir Robert, thus to indulge his wishes in assertions which nobody can believe. Is it possible, that Buonaparte, who had at least rendered it *desirable* to General Beningenzen rather to retreat by night than to maintain his ground, and who had previously despoiled the King of Prussia of all his territories, except a track of marshy coast between Dantzic and Memel, should at such a moment entreat for peace, and offer terms of *atonement*? We wish, and a suffering world wishes, that Buonaparte were so ready to make *atonements*!

The second retreat of Beningenzen before the French, is narrated with vigour and clearness; the descriptions of the battles of Heilsberg and Friedland are

admirable; and the attention of the reader is rivetted by an interest which the details of military tactics seldom possess. With allowances for that credulity with which Sir R. leans to circumstances, not influenced by either his prejudices or his wishes, we are of opinion that much amusement and information may be derived from his labours. The hint that the hand of the conqueror was offered to the "*lovely and dignified Catherine*," and "*rejected with disdain*;" together with other diplomatic suggestions, require proofs, which if in Sir Robert's power to communicate, would have been extremely acceptable to his readers, notwithstanding they have the general sanction of common fame.

Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of Engravings, with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject. By John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. II. 4to. The Author. London.

WHATEVER may be the opinion current among the public on the happiness and good living of former times, those "golden days!" our students and professors of the science of Architecture, are determined to describe present improvements as infinitely superior to ancient adoptions. They insist on an evident and notorious progress from the awkwardness and inconveniences of our ancestors, to the comforts and elegancies of modern life. We take them at their word; and incline to credit their representation; yet we can tolerate doubts, whether we who are by custom and the universality of usage, habituated to these accommodations, are entitled to account ourselves the best of judges on a subject which implies comparison. We observe too, not without some indulgence of that kind of involuntary spite, which rises when people have all their own way without check or contradiction, that sundry of our old writers have cast severe censures on what are now deemed mere conveniences; and they describe the effect of such indulgences as injurious both to private persons, and to the public. The gentry of the present day, are completely at a loss to conceive by what magical stretch of their forefathers' patience, the festive board in the great hall could be

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endured the whole time that dinner lasted. The proverb which says,

It is merry in the hall,
When beards wag all,

exceeds their comprehension; since the hall was obscure, if not dark, often receiving light from a single window only; and it was chilling, if not freezing, since chimney and stove grate it had none. It is true, there was in the centre of the vast expanse a *rere dosse*, or fire made on a hearth; while in a corresponding part of the roof, was a hole to let out the smoke. "Barbarous!" we are ready to exclaim;—but, what said those who knew the effect of "superior accommodations" on the health and vigour of the inhabitants? "Nowe have we many chimnies (says Harrison, *Descrip. of Britain*, book ii. ch. 16), and yet our tenderlynges complayne of rewmes, catarres, and poses. Then had we none but *rere-dosses*, and OUR HEADS DID NEVER AKE." Is this true? were those large cold rooms favourable to health? The hall was in all mansions the scene of hospitality, and to judge from the solidity of the oak tables of which a few specimens remain, they were not seldom loaded with viands, the mere sight of which might terrify a modern epicure into loss of appetite: they were indeed, truly substantial pieces of furniture. To these *boards* in great mansions, all had access: in a baronial castle, the guards and retainers of the chief; in lesser houses the tenants and partizans of the master; in the dwellings of capital townsmen, the kin and customers of the merchant. Who then refused entertainment to the traveller? who denied refreshment to the weary? The helmet hung out a general invitation to the knight; and the pleasure of hearing what news was abroad, was taken by the citizen as ample repayment for the ravages on his roast beef committed by his guest. Piers Plowman ascribes ironically to a *cure for the poor*, the practice beginning in his time, of connecting greater privacy with meals: it was a piece of state not foreboding good, in his opinion. He says,

Now hath each rich a rule to eaten by
himselfe

In a privy parler, for poor men's sake,

Or in chamber with a chimney, and LEAVE

THE CHIEF HALL.

We may suppose that his sentiment was that of many; and those who have remarked that there were no poor laws in England till after the dissolution of monasteries, will do well to determine what influence this retirement of the rich to the "privy parler," had, in producing the necessity for the Act of Elizabeth. Even gentlemen of no great wealth had a sense of popularity and followed the mode, if they had no better principle of liberality: for Master Slender, "who though he lived poor (he had £300 a year), was a gentleman born; and who kept but three men and a boy yet, till his mother be dead," had his "*great chamber*"—and it was the scene of merriment, as well as of dignity, if we may judge from his manner of mentioning it. If we may credit authors of repute, good liquor was distributed with at least equal freedom as beef; and "the butler attended at the buttery hatch, to administer ale to the numerous applicants, at all times of the day." Hence Marian, the lady's servant in Twelfth Night, recommends to Sir Andrew Aguecheek, to "bring his hand to the *buttery bar*, and let it drink:"—implying no difficulty in obtaining that favour. "It is curious to observe," says Mr. Whitaker, the Historian of Whalley, "that the inner doors of many of the ancient houses were without a pannel or a lock, and have always been opened like those of modern cottages, with a latch and a string." What then could be the character (for honesty) of the inmates of such houses? Was this the cause of distress to that worthy sheriff, who dreaded lest his county, during his year of office, should not furnish a *decent execution*? We read with astonishment of the troops,—we might say, the armies—of retainers, who attended on the nobles of our land—on the public officers of many of our corporate bodies—and on various of the clergy and gentry. These were, at least, fed and clothed. But the feeding and clothing of such numbers, would in the nineteenth century, be extremely inconvenient to the pockets of many an extensive landholder. We pretend not to account for the prodigious wealth accumulated by Cardinal Wolsey, for instance; yet we have reason to think that although that prelate was magnificent to excess, he was not altogether so extravagantly ostenta-

tious beyond his station, as he appears to modern readers. The structures necessary to accommodate, even with sleeping rooms only, such numbers of servants, must have been extensive; and must have occupied considerable areas of ground. A castle was large, that it might contain a garrison; but a mansion was almost equal in dimensions, that it might contain its inhabitants. At that time, England was covered with woods: to what better purpose could their owners direct them, than to the substantial building of their dwellings and residences? The demand for ship-timber had not then raised the value of oak, as it has of late; the employment of beams, affording a superfluity or waste of strength, was then of no moment to the owner; and he placed without concern prodigious pillars and supports, where the present style of building would content itself with the insertion of mere walking sticks.

Commerce has produced this change: commerce has given value to timber, and value to labour; commerce has opened inns for the refreshment of strangers; and commerce has established mail coaches, which flying by night, relieve the rapid traveller from all apprehensions of suffering under the cravings of appetite during his journey. Commerce has changed, and is changing this country, more and more from what it was: our merchants having acquired wealth, retire to their country seats to spend it, and they carry with them a complete conviction, that all the luxuries of the metropolis are absolutely indispensable in their rural establishments. Which, we might ask, would be the most astonished; a merchant of our own day, could he be suddenly transported to the manners and the opinions maintained, and stiffly too, in the times of our Edwards and our Henries, or a stately Baron of those days, could he revisit the land of his nativity, and contemplate the *improvements* adopted in later ages? Perhaps, such a question would apply with still greater force, to the ladies of these worthy compeers; and much should we like to consider the dissonances of opinions between such dames as we are acquainted with, by personal knowledge, or by the intervention of historians. That curiosity no necromancer can gratify; the only approach towards it, is the contemplation

of those monuments of the taste, and the notions of convenience and accommodation, which remain from former periods. That these are imperfect we know; but their very state of dilapidation, impresses certain marks of the current of ages by which they have been assailed, that increase rather than diminish, their respectability. We cannot hear the opinions of the founders of those fabrics; but we can see in their constructions the opinions they held on the necessary, and becoming; what they required for state, and what for retirement; what for publicity, and what for seclusion. The forms, the embellishments they preferred, what they deemed magnificent, and what they admired for its novelty, are all so many records of a state of mind, of art, and of fashion, to which we attend with alacrity, and interest. Mr. Britton has devoted a considerable part of the volume before us to this subject, as connected with British architecture, and to that we shall direct our attention in the present article.

Mr. Britton divides the ancient domestic buildings of early ages, into, 1st, *Palaces*, for Monarchs, Prelates, and Princes: 2d, *Baronial Mansions*, for the second class of nobles, generally on a smaller scale: 3d, *Manor Houses*, or *Halls*, belonging to the inferior order of Barons, Esquires, and rich Yeomen. 4th, *Town Houses*, wherein the nobility occasionally resided: where great merchants were settled: public offices were established, &c. &c. *Farm Houses* and *Cottages* constitute another, but the most inferior class of dwellings.

Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, classes "the mansions of our forefathers, according to the descending scale of society, in the following order; 1, the *Castle*. 2, The *Castlet*, *Peel*, or *Tower*. 3, The ancient unbattled *Manor house*. 4, The greater and lesser *embattled Mansion* of Queen Elizabeth and James I. 5, The ordinary *Hall house*. 6, The *Farm house*. 7, The *Cottage*." The second class, the castlet, or peel, is peculiar to the borders, the confines, or debatable land between England and Scotland; where in "turbulence and bloodshed, when family feuds often ended in slaughter, the lord of a manor, or considerable land owner, would frequently deem himself unsafe in the protection of

an ordinary dwelling house even against a neighbour." Of the third class, the unembattled manor-house, Mr. Whitaker designates the quadrangular buildings which surrounded a court, and "were generally defended by a moat. This last precaution supplied the want of strength in their walls and gates, and was probably derived from the general form of *Roman villas* in Britain."

Thus we find, that the idea of defence was prevalent, even in places distant from the immediate scene of moss trooper's ravage, and *foray*. It was necessary, that "every man's house should be his castle," in a sense different from that in which it is now understood beneath the protection of mild and impartial laws. We have had repeated occasion to call the attention of our readers to the difference between the present times and those when every man stood on his defence, either from predatory inroads, from the oppression of the great, or from the attacks of robbers, screened by far-extending forests and woods.

Mr. Whalley specifies in his fourth class, the greater and lesser mansion; "one luminous and magnificent, with deep projecting bow windows; the other, lofty, square, compact; and both proving themselves the work of tranquil times, at liberty to sacrifice strength to convenience, and security to sunshine. Of such houses it is a well known complaint of Lord Bacon, "that one knows not where to become to be out of the sun."

Mr. Britton considers these buildings under the respective heads of *situation—materials—size—arrangement—ground plan—and era of erection*. He points out many of these particulars in a list of subjects comprized on his plates; but here we cannot follow him to advantage. We are particularly pleased with his account and plates of the first subject, Moreton Hall, in Cheshire: a timber building on which uncommon decoration was bestowed.—Whether it deserves the severe remark of Mr. B. that such buildings "strongly impress us with the idea that in the construction of their residences our ancestors appear almost exclusively to have sacrificed domestic convenience and comfort to show and formal magnificence," we do not know; and we have no means of judging, as no plan of the building is given. It contains

three rooms particularly deserving of notice: the hall; the large parlour; and the gallery. The latter is very curious.

The *gallery* is situated in the third or uppermost story of the south side of the house, and extends the whole length of that part of the building from east to west. The stairs leading to it wind round the trunk of an immense oak tree which is sunk into the ground. It is surrounded with windows, excepting at the centre of the south side, where a small room, called the gallery-chamber, projects from it over the gateway. The wainscoting (which resembles that in the large parlour) consists of small oaken panels. The length of this room is 71 feet, the breadth 12 feet, and the centre or point of the ceiling rises to the height of 17 feet. It is, I believe, a matter of some conjecture to what purposes these very extensive apartments were generally devoted by our ancestors, and the present one plainly indicates that it could not with any degree of convenience be used either as a picture gallery, or as a dancing room.

Is it impossible that this immense oak tree, described as being "a trunk sunk into the ground," should have grown where it stands? The stairs might be built round it, with at least equal ease and propriety as Ulysses constructed his nuptial bed of the branches and stem of a growing olive tree. The British oak was, at least, equally proper for the purpose to which it was applied.

It is curious to observe in some houses the contrivances for secreting persons from the quest of their pursuers: some are under archways, as if living graves; others are under fire places, as being still less liable to suspicion. They are seldom more than sufficient in extent to conceal a single fugitive: "6 feet long, by 5 feet wide, and 7 in height."

It was a recommendation of Smith's "*Antiquities of St. Stephen's chapel*," * that it brought to light the names of a considerable number of native architects, builders, and artists, employed in those royal works; whence we were enabled to infer, the independence of this island for able workmen, on the continent; though foreigners might occasionally, and no doubt did, come over. It is probable, that then, as now, our students visited the continent as a kind of finishing to their studies; and that some continental artists sought fame and fortune in our

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 252.

island; yet the mass of masters of their art, were natives. We regret exceedingly, that their names have not reached us; and that with the exception of a few eminent men, mostly of later ages, we know nothing of those learned and able masters to whom this island was so greatly indebted for numerous admirable structures. Mr. B. hints that *John di Padua* is the foreign name of an Englishman, who had studied at Padua (this custom might be more common than we are now aware of). He at first attributes to John Thorpe, most of the principal edifices of Elizabeth and James the First's time:—but, he is afterwards fortunate enough to recover, from an inscription in the church at Wollaton, the name of Robert Smithson, “Architector and Surveyor, unto the most worthy Howse of Wollaton with diverse others of great account”—by which the number of productions attributed to Thorpe's skill is diminished. Smithson died 1614, aged 79.

Our opinion of the nature of this work, appears in a former article of which it was the subject*: its execution continues to be highly respectable, and even elegant. We cannot but repeat our wish, that Mr. B. would sympathize with those who are not so familiar with antiquities as himself; or who have not the same extensive library to refer to. He mentions a town of antient British circular stone houses:—a student would have been grateful for some representation of them, had it been only a wood cut: and we ourselves should have acknowledged our obligations for a restoration of Moreton Hall, had it been only in outline: it well deserves such attention.

Nouvel Atlas universel portatif de Géographie ancienne et moderne, contenant 38 cartes, dont 33 pour la partie moderne; par Arrowsmith, premier Ingénieur-Géographe de l'Angleterre, révisées et corrigées d'après les dernières Découvertes et les nouvelles Divisions des Etats de l'Europe, survenues par les derniers Traités jusqu'à ce Jour; avec la partie ancienne en 5 feuilles, par D'Anville: à l'usage des Lycées, Collèges, et Institutions de l'Université. One vol. sm. fol. Price 15 fr. Paris, Hyacinthe Langlois.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 260.

A new portable universal Atlas of ancient and modern Geography, on 38 maps, of which 33 for the modern part are by Arrowsmith, first Map-Constructor of England, revised and corrected according to the latest Discoveries, and the newest Divisions of the States of Europe, as settled by the last treaties to this day; the ancient part in 5 sheets, by D'Anville. To be used in the Lyceums, Colleges, and Institutions of the University.

Our readers will suppose that something unusual induces us to give the whole of this title in the original, as well as a translation. In fact, we consider it as containing several uncommon particulars. The first is that it professes to be copied from English authority; contrary to the custom of French artists, who, whatever they borrow, never acknowledge their originals. The second is, the title invented and bestowed on Mr. A.: a title absolutely unknown in England: the third is, the adoption of this work in the lyceums and colleges of the university. If this assumption be false, the falsity must rest with the French publisher: if it be true, it confesses a most lamentably degraded state of the science of geography, in France, at this time.

This work has further been distinguished at Paris, by articles in the *Journal de Paris*, and several periodical papers in praise of it; and by others in the *Gazette de France*, &c. in derogation from it. The considerations in favour of it—state the accuracy of the new divisions, under the new treaties, to which Arrowsmith pays no attention!—the correctness with which the present extent of the French Empire is laid down; the precision and physical details, the mountains, rivers, streams, canals, &c.: together with the extreme neatness of the execution. The antagonists to this production depreciate it by observing, that it is nothing more than Pinkerton's Geography repeated, and badly copied: that it swarms with errors: that there is no such title as “First Map-Constructor” in England: that Mr. A. has obtained the title of *Geographer* to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; that he causes other persons to lay down his maps for him, and then puts his own name to them; and that he acquires all his knowledge from observant travellers and excellent sea officers. The French

critic then proceeds to examine each plate in its order. *E. gr.* "Map of the World. Mr. Arrowsmith is so little of a geographer that he is ignorant of the elements of the projection of this Map, since he has divided the Equator, with the middle meridian, into equal parts, which throws every thing out of its place, &c."—It is well known that the distinctions between the Spherical projection of a Map of the Globe, and Mercator's projection, is one of the earliest lessons learned by practical Geographers: a boy must understand it. The critic observes on the Map of England: "The Isle of Man is omitted; which is one of the Counties of Scotland." For this information we kindly thank him: it is the only "County of Scotland," we believe, that has a bishop, in the House of Lords. The critic proceeds to point out a great number of cities omitted, "Coblentz occupies the position of Neu-wied on the right bank of the Rhine."—"The river Arno is stopped half way in its course; and its name is not written."—"Cape Leuca is eight leagues too far north, and nine leagues too far west."—"The Isles of Primiti are omitted:—the great chain of mountains in Persia is placed south of Herat, although it is really twenty-five leagues north:—but the great chain is carried north of Ispahan, where there is only a trifling hillock. In the Map of the United States of America, the territories of the Mississippi are omitted, so are those of Kentucky, of the Ohio, of the Michigan, &c.: also the towns of Detroit, Chilicote and Natchez."—We forbear from further notice of omissions. The writer confesses that "the speculations of dealers in maps have caused *French Geography to fall into contempt among Foreign nations.*" This acknowledgement is not the least extraordinary circumstance attendant on this publication. It is altogether singular to find a Frenchman admitting the invalidity of any thing French. From hence the opinion of our countrymen on the present state of geographical knowledge among the supercilious Gauls, may easily be formed. In fact, which nation is most likely to obtain geographical accuracy—that which sends its ships to all parts of the world; or that which keeps them in port, to survey its own harbours? To crown this group of extraordinaries, this very critic, *Leclerc*, who signs his name to a state-

ment that Mr. Arrowsmith, is "*si peu géographe qu'il ignore les éléments de la projection de cette carte*" (mappe monde)—has very lately solicited assistance from this very Mr. A. the *ignoramus*! by letters (which we have read), desiring two copies of all the maps he has published; and particulars of what are forward, intended for publication; he (*Leclerc*) being engaged in the geographical department of a dictionary; and in furnishing a set of maps, to a series of voyages and travels, &c. He also takes special care to remind Mr. A. that he was when in London employed by that Geographer. So much for French candour, generosity and frankness!

* * * It may be observed that Mr. A. was appointed *Hydrographer* to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Dec. 28, 1808.

St. Irvyne; or the Rosycrucian: a Romance, by a Gentleman of the University of Oxford. Sm. 8vo. price 5s. Stockdale, London, 1811.

HOW TO BEGIN A ROMANCE. A. D. 1811.

Red thunder-clouds, borne on the wings of the midnight whirlwind, floated, at fits, athwart the crimson-colored orbit of the moon; the rising fierceness of the blast sighed through the stunted shrubs, which bending before its violence, inclined towards the rocks whereon they grew: over the blackened expanse of heaven, at intervals, was spread the blue lightning's flash; it played upon the granite heights, and, with momentary brilliancy, disclosed the terrific scenery of the Alps, whose gigantic and mishapen summits, reddened by the transitory moon-beam, were crossed by black fleeting fragments of the tempest-clouds. The rain, in big drops, began to descend, and the thunder-peals, with louder and more deafening crash, to shake the zenith, till the long protracted war, echoing from cavern to cavern, died, in indistinct murmurs, amidst the far-extended chain of mountains. In this scene, then, at this horrible and tempestuous hour, without one existent earthly being whom he might claim as friend, without one resource to which he might fly as an asylum from the horrors of neglect and poverty, stood Wolfstein;—he gazed upon the conflicting elements; his youthful figure reclined against a jutting granite rock; he cursed his wayward destiny, and implored the Almighty of Heaven to permit the thunderbolt, with crash terrific and exterminating, to descend upon his head, that a being useless to himself and to society might no longer, by his

existence, mock Him who ne'er made aught in vain. "And what so horrible crimes have I committed," exclaimed Wolfstein, driven to impiety by desperation, "what crimes which merit punishment like this? What, what is death?—Ah, dissolution! thy pang is blunted by the hard hand of long-protracted suffering—suffering unspeakable, indescribable!" As thus he spoke, a more terrific paroxysm of excessive despair revelled through every vein; his brain swam around in wild confusion, and, rendered delirious by excess of misery, he started from his flinty seat, and swiftly hastened towards the precipice, which yawned widely beneath his feet. "For what then should I longer drag on the galling chain of existence?" cried Wolfstein; and his impious expression was borne onwards by the hot and sulphurous thunder-blast.

HOW TO END A ROMANCE.—A. D. 1811.

It was night—all was still; not a breeze dared to move, not a sound to break the stillness of horror. Wolfstein has arrived at the village near which St. Irvyne stood; he has sped him to the château, and has entered the edifice; the garden door was open, and he entered the vaults.

For a time, the novelty of his situation, and the painful recurrence of past events, which, independently of his own energies would gleam upon his soul, rendered him too much confused to investigate minutely the recesses of the cavern. Arousing himself, at last, however, from this momentary suspension of faculty, he paced the vaults in eager desire for the arrival of midnight. How inexpressible was his horror when he fell on a body which appeared motionless and without life! He raised it in his arms, and taking it to the light, beheld, pallid in death, the features of Megalena. The laugh of anguish which had convulsed her expiring frame still played around her mouth, as a smile of horror and despair; her hair was loose and wild, seemingly gathered in knots by the convulsive grasp of dissolution. She moved not; his soul was nerved by almost superhuman powers; yet the ice of despair chilled his burning brain. Curiosity, resistless curiosity, even in a moment such as this, reigned in his bosom. The body of Megalena was breathless, and yet no visible cause could be assigned for her death. Wolfstein dashed the body convulsively on the earth, and, wildered by the suscitated energies of his soul almost to madness, rushed into the vaults.

CONCLUSION.

Deeper grew the gloom of the cavern. Darkness almost visible seemed to press around them; yet did the scintillations which flashed from Ginotti's burning gaze, dance on its bosom. Suddenly a flash of lightning

hissed through the lengthened vaults: a burst of frightful thunder seemed to convulse the universal fabric of nature; and, borne on the pinions of hell's sulphurous whirlwind, he himself, the frightful prince of terror, stood before them. "Yes," howled a voice superior to the bursting thunder-peal; "yes, thou shalt have eternal life, Ginotti." On a sudden Ginotti's frame mouldered to a gigantic skeleton, yet two pale and ghastly flames glared in his eyeless sockets. Blackened in terrible convulsions, Wolfstein expired; over him had the power of hell no influence. Yes, endless existence is thine, Ginotti—a dateless and hopeless eternity of horror.

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*British Georgics*: by James Graham.

4to. pp. 350, price £1. Ballantyne and Co., Edinburgh, 1809.

MR. GRAHAM has been favorably known to the public as a poet by former compositions. His genius is usually directed by correct study of nature, and observations drawn from life and manners. His strict attention to decorum, his acquaintance with the sentiments of rustics, and the vivacity with which he describes the practices of husbandry, and the customs of those engaged in the labours of the field, distinguish him. As a poet he is, remarkably unequal.\* We suspect that his ear is not always sensible to the cadence and construction of verse. Some of his lines are exquisite, smooth, descriptive, and striking; others are weak, or crowded beyond utterance, if not beyond endurance. The vigour and propriety of some of his thoughts with their happy application, the truth and character of others, are felt by the reader: a dozen lines further on we meet with passages which defy the utmost powers of elision: the very contrary to those measures which "come trippingly o'er the tongue." If this be the effect of haste, and want of time spent in finishing his production, we are sorry for it; if it be a consequence of that lassitude which sometimes accompanies genius, after it has disburthened itself of its conceptions, we can only remonstrate against it as extremely injurious to the spirit of poetry, of which certainly Mr. G. possesses no contemptible influence. Many of the sketches in these poems shew the hand of a master; but most of them

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 248.

might be greatly improved by additional touches with his pencil. They rather suggest ideas which would be pleasing were they perfect, than gratify the mind completely. The citizen will scarcely comprehend what here he may peruse: the countryman will ascribe to an imperfect knowledge of the subject, those omissions which he will discover at first sight. The intention of Mr. G. is most benevolent. He desires to amuse those who seek amusement in reading; and at the same time to draw the attention of landed proprietors towards the cultivators of the soil. "In this view," says he, "though I am no friend to *idleness*, I am humbly of opinion that innocent recreations ought to be encouraged: that festivals, holidays, customary sports, and every institution which adds an hour of importance, or of harmless enjoyment, to the poor man's heart ought to be religiously observed." Incessant labour, by whatever cause excited, ought not to be demanded of man. That government is in a bad state which ordains it, or proposes to ordain it, permanently. What is merely intended *pro tempore*, we exempt from this censure: harvest may claim uninterrupted diligence; but harvest does not last all the year: the energy of a combat must be supported till its termination; but a combat is not a constancy, or a daily occurrence. The descriptions of our poet relate chiefly to Scotland, to Scottish husbandry, scenery, and manners. Mr. G. gives himself the unnecessary trouble to boast of the "skill and enterprize of Scottish husbandmen:"—in this he is correct; but we conjecture that he is somewhat incorrect in placing the indications of the months so early as he has done. According to the testimony of our eyes, the agriculture of the north is behind that of the south, as to time: Mr. G. has in many instances given it priority. We believe that the English bat does not fly about in February; we demur therefore to the propriety of the actions attributed to that creature in this month.

And even the rare mouse, when the twilight sleeps,  
Unbreathing, spreads her torpid wings, and round  
From stack to house or barn, and round again,  
With many a sudden turn, flits and eludes  
The eye.....

In the south we usually say that "May

is the mother of Love;" but Mr. G. has placed his courtship and wedding in April. He even goes so far as to describe May as hostile to wedlock; which surely is a crime verging on *scandalum magnatum*.

Now, 'mid the general glow of opening blooms,  
Coy maidens blush consent, nor slight the gift,  
From neighbouring fair brought home, till now  
refused.

Swains, seize the sunny hours to make your hay,  
For woman's smiles are fickle as the sky:  
Bespeak the priest, bespeak the minstrel too,  
Ere May, to wedlock hostile, stop the banns.

An apology for the notes appended to this poem, was unnecessary.—A poet may sometimes have occasion to explain at large in prose, what he but touches on in poetry; and if he thinks a passage needs illustration, let him illustrate it. O that Homer and Virgil had written notes on their works; we should not have found them tedious! A poem describing the rustic incidents of each month of the calendar, and therefore, in fact, in twelve parts, composes this volume. The plan has been often adopted, being the natural course of our year: the arrangement therefore cannot be new. The sentiments we recommend without hesitation, as to morals: whether the political reflections are beyond controversy, is best known to those who reside in the countries referred to. We are aware that extensive manufactures in great towns are prejudicial to the health of many families as well as individuals; yet we believe that there are establishments in the north of Scotland, where industry leads to property and independence; not to famine and misery, or to disease and premature dissolution. The want of employment in the Highlands was a cause of the readiness of the population to follow the steps of their chiefs to bloody deeds of revenge; to perpetuate feuds and forays which better employment, it is devoutly hoped, may ever supersede.

After this general report on the contents of this volume we shall add a few passages by way of specimen.

The didactic portions of Mr. G.'s poem scarcely afford extracts in a narrow compass, intelligible to general readers. Those directing the preparatory labours of the field boast more utility than dignity. But his proposal for *hot-pressing* the ground with a cylinder of iron containing fire,



must be allowed to stand excepted from this commendation; though proposed in the text, and illustrated in the notes. We shall intreat the sun to perform for us, on our farms, as much of that operation as is beneficial.

The following remarks on the influence of wild herbs, deserve the husbandman's attention.

Some herbs, that, to the unobserving eye  
Of ignorance, are prized of small account,  
Or classed with weeds, deserve a better name,  
And should be spared: The aromatic tribes,  
Mint, sage, and flow'ry thyme, are sovereign  
antidotes

Against the insect pest, powerful though small,  
Blighting at once the green leaf and the grain.  
Seldom I've seen this ruin, where the buzz  
Of numerous bees comes from the wild-thyme balk

That parts the various crops. The smaller race  
Of insects shun most odours: hence our sires  
Around and in their gardens, wont to rear  
The strong-fum'd elder; hence (the cause forgot)  
Our garden borders still with boxwood fringed.  
But if the tiny brood,—viewless at first,  
Save by the microscopic power, that opens  
The vast invisible of Nature's works,  
Minutely grand,—have gathered strength to foil  
Such weak annoyance; fear not round your  
fields,

Or even between your ridges, green and full  
Of sap, to kindle heaps of birch twigs  
And bitter broom, mixed with the dark green  
leaves:

And blossoms white of elder;—thick a cloud  
Of acrid smoke, in rolling wreaths, invests  
The death-struck hosts, galling the gazers eye,  
Thus proving, with what potency malign  
Into the filmy organs of the foe  
Diminutive, it needs must penetrate.

The pictures of country manners are perhaps the best parts of these poems; and they are mostly free from that morbid melancholy, which some mistake for sensibility. It is not enough to *sing* the calamities of human life;—the remedy, when they are remediable, or the alleviation when they may be alleviated, should certainly be added. That some in our climate fall victims to the inclemency of the seasons, is undeniable: but how many thousands equally exposed survive them? Thomson's shepherd dying amid the snow, has often thrilled through our hearts; but why should we be less sensi-

ble to the fortunate return to his family, which Mr. G. grants to his shepherd, in the month of January?

On the same principle, we approve the description of those alleviations of the afflictions of our race, for which we are beholden to human ingenuity. The state of blindness at all times makes strong appeal to our sympathy:—is the appeal less strong because the blind may be rendered capable of industry? Hear our poet:

The blind man's blessing lights on him who plants

An osier bed: O I have seen a smile  
Of mild content upon the assembled group  
Of piteous visages, whose dextrous hands,  
Taught by the public care, plied the light task;  
And I have heard, their hour of labour done,  
That simple, sacred strain, *by Babel's streams*,  
Rise from the sightless band, with such a power  
Of heart-dissolving melody,—move such a host  
Of strong o'erwhelming feelings in the breast,  
As wrung a tear from most obdurate eyes.

Nor let it be thought that we deem benevolence to the inferior races of creatures undeserving the attention of Poetry. We commend the notice our bard has taken of the red-breast; but we think he should have given the cat in charge to one of the children, before he had opened the window.

Of all the feathered tribes, that flock around  
The house or barn for shelter and for food  
The redbreast chiefly,—sweetest trustful bird,—  
Demands protection from the coming storm.  
Your open window then with crumbs bestrew,  
Inviting entrance;—soon he'll venture in  
And hop around, nor fear at last to perch  
Upon the distaff of the humming wheel,  
Cheering with summer songs the winter day.

The following description of a storm in December is masterly: it concludes the poem; and surely is a better ending than if it had described a shipwreck with all its horrors; or a cottage overthrown, and its inhabitants buried in the ruins. Poetry should conform, though not as a slave, in fetters, to the general course of nature. All lovers are not thwarted by obdurate parents; neither are they all wrought up by jealousy to deeds of blood: though we sometimes hear of a betrothed dying the day before the wedding, yet others live to go through the ceremony. All crops are not blasted by mildew, or

consumed by rust or blight : and if some farmers get drunk at a fair and are robbed in returning home, yet others arrive safely at their own fireside, and can bear another noggin after they are seated in their arm chair. When the intent is to deter from evil ; let the consequences of evil be the theme of the lesson : but, when an opportunity of gratitude to the Author of all good may be gracefully introduced, it concludes a poem with an energy that only true poets adequately feel, as only true poets adequately practice it.

I love the music of the midnight storm,  
When wild, careering, drive the winds and rains,  
And loud and louder, through the sounding  
grove,

The Spirit of the Tempest seems to howl,  
And loud and louder beats the furious blast,  
As if some giant hand, with doubling strokes,  
Struck the strong wall, and shook it to its base.  
Awful the musicking pause, when all is hushed  
Save the fierce river's roar ! How cheering now  
And heartening, sounds the crow of Morning's  
bird !

How deep the darkness ! save when sudden gleams  
Dazzle the eye, that ventures to explore  
The awful secrets of the solemn hour.

Gradual the storm abates, and welcome peeps  
The long expected dawn, gloomy at first,  
But tinging by degrees, with copper hue,  
The slowly flying clouds. Most pleasant hour  
Of daybreak ! at all seasons fraught with gladness,  
Whether the sun in summer splendour rise,  
Hailed by a thousand choristers on wing  
Suspended high, or perched on dewy bough ;  
Or whether, through the wintry lowering sky,  
He shoots his watery beam far from the south,—  
Thou makest the heart of all that lives expand,  
Man, bird, and beast, with joy ; but chiefly man,  
As looking with complacent eye around,  
On this grand frame of things slowly illumed,  
He worships, not in words, but heavenward  
thoughts,

Submiss and lowly, that vast power which  
launched,

Impels this mighty mass, and guides it round,—  
True to its annual and diurnal course ;—  
Stupendous miracle !—this mighty mass  
Hurled loose, through realms immense of track-  
less space,

With speed, compared to which the viewless ball,  
Projected from the cannon's mouth, but creeps  
At a snail's pace, yet without shock or pause,  
Or deviation infinitely small,  
Rolling along, with motion unperceived,  
As if it moveless lay on Eider's tide.

*Essai sur le Système Militaire de Buonaparte*, suivi d'une courte Notice sur la Révolution Française, et le Couronnement de Sa Majesté Corse. Par C. H. S. Officier d'Etat-Major Moscovite.

*Essay on the Military System of Buonaparte*, with a brief Account of the French Revolution, and the Coronation of his Corsican Majesty. By C. H. S. Staff-Officer. London, Printed for the Author. 1811.

THESE are copies of the same work, one in French, which we presume is the original ; the other in English, which we suppose to be a translation. Whoever expects to find in this pamphlet a detailed account of the military institutions or arrangements of the Emperor and King, will be disappointed. It contains an explanation of what the author considers as being of much more importance ; the principles on which the tactics of the French armies are founded. They are, says the writer, *MOBILITY* (rather *RAPIDITY of motion*) and *COMBINATION OF EFFORT*. This is no new discovery : we believe that all who have paid any attention to the operations of French generals in the field, will acquiesce in the truth of this Staff-officer's statement. But, it may be asked, what general of modern days has not employed the same means ? it has always been deemed the perfection of discipline.

The great secret of Buonaparte's success is, *the pains taken beforehand to ensure success*. Much as we grudge him his conquests, because of their object, we acknowledge that he deserves to conquer because of the indefatigable attention with which he prepares the way for accomplishing his purposes. His order of proceeding we take to be this—1. Obtaining of intelligence ; which he effects by unlimited bribery.—2. Paralyzing the loyalty of his opponents ; this he carries to a systematic extent, unknown to ordinary commanders.—3. Personal exertions ; he examines with his own eyes, all that he possibly can ; and where he cannot go himself, he acts by deputies who are selected for their abilities.—4. Rapidity of movement.—5. Combination of effort : and 6. Deception to the very utmost possibility of immorality. We include in this

last particular, the art of describing a defeat, as if it were a victory, and of concealing his losses, lest his remaining troops, or the enemy, should perceive the diminution of his strength: it is, in short, the happy art of impudence. Of the third, fourth, and fifth particulars in this series our author affords instances; and these we deem the most interesting parts of his pamphlet, to English readers. He describes the occupations of Buonaparte during the night previous to the battle of Austerlitz, in the following terms:

The whole night was spent in reconnoitering the enemies camp, and making the last dispositions: Piquets of light horse, favoured by the feeble light of the moon, advanced as near as possible to the front of the Russian army. Intelligent officers and experienced in this service, are at the head of these small detachments, nothing escapes their penetration and the activity of their researches. They derive respecting the position of the enemy the most useful information. It may be concluded that the spies did not slumber. Their reports confirmed those of the officers; besides, Buonaparte desirous to have certain proof of the accuracy of the different reports, is the whole night in motion, accompanied by his most experienced generals. Nothing is wanting to the necessary information; and the Russians are not allowed time to quit a position so well reconnoitered. What activity! What vigilance!

Let us now judge of the nature of the dispositions made by Buonaparte, were they not regulated by the most secure and important data. They had been begun during the day of the first of December; in the night of the same day they were improved and completed.

Buonaparte draws his line of battle at the distance of near two miles from the bivouacs [night-patrols] of the French army. The positions to be occupied by the several columns of the army, are marked out on the very spot. The Field Marshalls being present receive the most explicit and particular instructions. Being well conceived, they will be well executed.

With a small variation this extract might pass for a page in the life of our immortal Nelson. The pains taken to obtain success, deserve to succeed. But, now, if the reader will turn to PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 1223, he will see what was the condition of the enemy, against which all these exertions were made. They were half-starved—they had no outposts of communication—“during the whole night there was no chain of out-

posts established in front of the position occupied by the allied army.” [If there had been such outposts, they must have detected the operations of the Emperor and King.]—And lastly, to crown the whole, if we may believe our author, the commanders of the Russian army, were safe a-bed, and sound a-sleep. Vigilance against somnolency!—which will be victorious in the day of activity?

We shall not follow this writer in his reflections on the state of the war in Spain and Portugal. Buonaparte is sufficiently disappointed in that undertaking; as all the world knows: and when he has subjugated the Peninsula, he has not acquired the colonies. Foolish statesman!

On the credit of our author we transcribe another particular, which as a fact we suppose he has witnessed; and which he should have authenticated with his name.

To form an idea of the sentiments which the Corsican Emperor inspires, it is only necessary to remark the effect which is produced on the public by his appearance. Let an observer wait on the terrace of the Thuilleries for his return from St. Cloud to Paris, he will see all that assemblage of carriages, footmen, and guards pass with great pomp along the shores of the Seine, cross the Champs Elisees, and return to the palace, without producing any other sensation than the appearance of a stage coach: no person thinks of crying out *vivat!* nor does any one deign to honour him with a bow.

The public is much in the right:—but who affirms this?—Is it possible that this Muscovite Staff-officer, this C. H. S. should be a general in the French service,—the same whose publications in England have lately been forced into notice, by the manner of his *soi-disant* escape from the opposite coast? What will not calumny invent, and credulity report?

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*Confession du Général Buonaparté à l'Abbé Maury, &c. &c. dédiée au Général Sarrazin, Ancien Chef d'Etat-Major du Général Bernadotte, aux Armées d'Allemagne et d'Italie. 8vo. pp. 314. Price £1. For the Author. Sold by Egerton, London, 1811.*

To this publication General Sarrazin puts his name; its contents therefore rest on his authority. No jealousy of rivals envying his gratifications obtained in Eng-

land can deprive him of this honour. In a land of liberty, where every body claims the right of presenting communications to the public in whatever shape best pleases their author, we freely admit foreigners to the same privilege. As critics, indeed, we may complain of a low-spirited heaviness which attends the very notion of confession, and marks something of *tedium*, that probably is felt but too frequently on both sides of the grating in a Catholic confessional. Reviewers, burdened though they be with their own sins, at which they never look, but intent *ex officio*, on detecting the peccadilloes of others, contemplate less the duty of confession than the inconveniencies attending it. That they might now and then disburden their consciences, to advantage, is certain; but the participation of the priesthood in the secrets of the corps!—No: reviewers must beg leave to wave this duty to the church:—priests review reviewers!—

Like most confessions, this before us contains a mixture of truth and of *composition*, alias prevarication. The penitent (*penitent*!) Buonaparte is a *bête* who compounds with an ill grace, and in ill terms, with his ghostly father; and the ghostly father, the Abbé Maury, is a caricature of a spiritual guide. Gen. S. has known Buonaparte only since he was thrown up by the effervescence of the French revolution. He has no acquaintance with his early days, except by report. He makes him say, that he was glad of the death of his benefactor M. Monvoisin, because he was delivered from "the witness of his misery, weakness and cruelty." But, we know more than one individual still living who witnessed the distresses of this upstart; and we could tell him, who was the person, that returned Buonaparte's papers of projects and recommendations, with directions to his valet "not to admit *individuals of so bad a character* into his house." As the emperor and king, however, enjoins all his historians to pass over his early days succinctly, and to begin their details from 1796, we find Gen. S. complying, *longré, malgré*, with that injunction.

The incoherence of a supposed confession, must apologize for the irregular manner in which a variety of national occurrences are introduced in the work. We need not inform the public that this

confession is political; and that much of it has already been divulged. The satire is very bitter which attributes such language, as is here employed to the interlocutors.—We shall leave it to work its own purposes; and merely consider the volume as containing anecdotes, from which we are led by inclination and duty to select a few specimens, from among those least known.

That Buonaparte *bought* many successes in Italy, that he committed great faults considered as a general, and threw away the lives of thousands of men never was doubted, but this he knows better than to confess. That he was beat by Sir Sidney Smith at Acre, that he poisoned his sick at Jaffa, are facts well known; his avowal could not make them more notorious. That he intended to take Acre for the sake of returning by sea from thence to France, Gen. S. must excuse us if we do not believe. His loss on that expedition he thus confesses.

I believe in effect that the entire loss might be estimated at 8,000 killed in arms, strangled, impaled alive, decapitated, drowned in sacks after being taken, dead of the plague or of other diseases. I have contracted so strong a habit of lying to diminish my losses, that I beg you, in the first instance, to believe that on all occasions much might be added to what I acknowledge. In general, I am accustomed to *double* the number of the enemy killed and wounded; and I *quadruple* the number of prisoners. I admit in my reports only *one-tenth of slain*, and *one-fifth of wounded*. I scarcely ever allow that prisoners are made from my line of battle, *except a person of some consequence, and then by mere chance*. These lies hurt nobody; they relieve my mind, and encourage my army. Berthier knows precisely my military scale of admission, and I have rarely any occasion to rectify his estimates.

We have repeatedly stated that the rule of French calculation, is to diminish by a cypher the number of slain; and we have a late instance of this, if we may believe the intercepted dispatch of Massena describing the battle of Busaco. That general stated his slain at about 2,000: the *Moniteur* at about 200. Buonaparte confesses his murder of Kleber:—On the character of that general we would observe, that he is the only one among the French commanders for whom it is possible to entertain any respect. He deceived



nobody; and, what is very extraordinary, we detect nobody in deceiving him.

From the official situation of Gen. S. he might know the following facts.

When the English army was on the Scheldt in 1809, says Buonaparte, the camp of Boulogne was deserted by the Normans and Picards;

I caused many to be condemned to four years imprisonment in irons, to terrify others. This rigour exasperated instead of calming their minds, and the camps were abandoned so completely that the batteries, and even the powder magazines were left without guards. It was to no purpose to arrest and imprison the fathers and mothers of the deserters, or to order the penalty of 1500 francs to be levied, on those able to pay it; the soldiers hid themselves, and the officers refused formally to obey the prefects who ordered them to return to their posts: they found excuses, and I was obliged to *sing small*, for fear of a general insurrection.

We confess, that we had admitted the persuasion, that while at Paris, Buonaparte really meditated an attempt on England, in conformity to his declarations made to Lord Whitworth: that he retained this intention after he arrived on the coast, and more maturely considered the undertaking, we cannot affirm. His opinion was finally made up by the eventful day of the battle of Trafalgar. On this question, Gen. S. has the following remarks.

The military men who best know Buonaparte, are persuaded that he never thought seriously of a descent on England. The lesson he had received in Egypt, and especially in Syria, taught him to calculate what might happen. Not only may it be affirmed that he will not attempt any expedition against Scotland or England, but I dare also warrant that he has notions respecting Ireland of a nature to restrict him to the sending of a few agents to amuse the discontented, and to induce the English government to keep up a great body of troops there.

That Napoleon is not eminent for skill in maritime affairs, notwithstanding his voyages in the Mediterranean, may be admitted with little hesitation. He is a military man; and nothing but a military man: he concludes that to give orders and to be obeyed is the same thing. On that one principle of despotism, by which he governs an army, he expects to govern the laws and the habits of nations, the order and course of commerce, the wants

and wishes of a people. He would govern the elements also, if he could, by his nod: but they surpass his power, as some among the nations defy it, and thousands of individuals elude it. His military prejudices have been the salvation of Britain. But we now shall introduce an instance, from among many, in which they have proved destructive to his own people. It was while on the coast at Boulogne, inspecting the *army of England!* that,

Jealous of his priority in every thing, he had frequent and lively contests with admiral Bruix who was the only officer that dared to tell him the truth. Enraged that the port of Boulogne was so unfit for the sailing of his flotilla, he took it into his head that the seamen were unwilling to execute his orders; and one day when the barometer had fallen considerably, he commanded Bruix to order out the line of vessels. The admiral answered, "That it would be dangerous to go into the road with the wind at south west, and with every appearance of its blowing a tempest: that he was experienced in the meteorology of the climate of Boulogne," and begged him to defer the execution of his commands for a few days."—"Not for an hour: replied Buonaparte, I will be instantly obeyed. It is the only way to put things in motion. You would drive me mad, if I should listen any longer to your dissertations on the winds, the currents, and the ebb tides. I have obtained my triumphs by the force of a single word, *forward!* and I will that it be from henceforth the orderly word of the sea-service."

Bruix was afflicted at the sight of so much obstinacy. The line was formed about two o'clock in the afternoon. The vessels had not been three hours in the open road, when a dreadful tempest came on. Several of the flotilla perished on the coast, with all their crews. Admiral Lacrosse succeeded in making the port of Etaples, after having run the greatest hazards. Buonaparte with Bruix went down to the beach to assist the wrecked. He remained there till near two o'clock in the morning. Repeatedly he ventured up to his middle in the water to lay hold of men thrown ashore by the waves, and carried off again before they could be caught hold of. The loss of lives occasioned by this fatal accident was estimated at *nine hundred*. Buonaparte who learned at the expense of his sailors to know the difference between the certainties of land and sea, desisted from his pretensions, and gave the utmost latitude to the judgment of Bruix.

Whether Gen. S. has had equal opportunity of acquaintance, with the condi-

tion of Buonaparte's finances, as he has of knowing what passed on the coast of the channel: we have not the means of ascertaining: but, therefore, report verbatim, without comment, what he states on this subject.

Religion has been very useful to me by the zeal of all its ministers, in prompting the conscripts to march. I regret that their assendency is not equal in its influence on the payment of the contributions. My coffers which the public suppose to be full of money, are absolutely empty. Without the resources still yielded me by Italy, Germany, and Holland, I should have been six months ago in the utmost difficulty to pay the two millions of spies and others who are in my employ, and to whom I owe wages, from Cambaceres to the simple custom-house officer. The lottery and the post-office have brought in nothing during the last two years. The expences absorb the receipts, and even the *thefts*. Lavalette is forced to his great regret, to suspend his supplies to my *private* strong box. The profits on stamps and registration are not equal to one quarter of what they were in 1803. Business is dead. There is no change of property. The customs so productive in 1802 and 1803, are almost nullities. The combined taxes occasion arbitrary vexations. From one end of my empire to the other, complaints are general. The collection of this very burdensome impost runs away with almost all its product. The payment of contributions from conquered countries is near its end. I can now only reckon on the territorial impost, on my good city of Paris, and on the extortions of my prefects. Some knowing ones affirm that those functionaries cannot be accused of depredation. To be sure, they are ignorant that their rapines of twenty different kinds, are almost wholly to my profit; a very small allowance to the instruments of my rapacity excepted. Whoever knows the resources of France, and knows how to work adroitly this mine (hitherto inexhaustible) will no longer wonder at my ability to meet the enormous expences of my empire. I learn from all parts that confidence vanishes; that money is withdrawn from circulation; and that I must give up three quarters of my secret revenues. I am in despair to see myself deprived of those extraordinary advantages which I promised myself from my system of general corruption. From myself to the grave-digger of a parish all is included in the organization of my finances. When I allow one hundred millions of francs, for the expences of the navy department, the minister of marine desirous to satisfy me, leaves one tenth part with my private cashier.

A slight smile when I next see him rewards him amply. Not only these ten millions are carried to account in his public statements, but he takes special care in the course of the year to make other savings, which he faithfully gives me an account of, and secures the continuance of my good will to him. It is the same with all the other ministers. M. de Broglie, Bishop of Gaud, can tell you at what rate he ransoms his diocesans by means of his *black army*. The tariff is fixed according to the fortunes of individuals—so much for a marriage—so much for a birth—so much for a funeral—for high mass, low mass, &c.

In a like strain the Imperial penitent relates the circumstances of his army, and the allowed perquisites of his commanding officers. He states the lucrative nature of various places in the administration of districts and towns, of the police, the gendarmerie, the law, the conscription, &c.—But we do not distinguish any detailed notices of his navy: yet we have reason to think that the commissions given to privateers, and the *trifles* pocketed from their prizes, when brought in, are not despicable: and that the permissions, licences, clearances, &c. with their renovations, variations and transmutations, would have formed a brilliant period in this confession.—But these must be learned at Bourdeaux not at Boulogne.

Gen. S. describes Buonaparte as regretting that he did not send *during peace*! to perish in an assault on England, those 50,000 troops which he got rid of by an expedition to St. Domingo. He laments also, that the reinforcements sent to that island from Toulon, did not on their passage, seize Gibraltar, *then in a state of insurrection*. But we doubt whether this point of confession, evinces most knowledge in Napoleon, or ignorance in Sarrazin. No body of British troops in whatever state capable of resistance, would have suffered 4,000 Frenchmen to land in that fortress. It is perfectly known that the most effectual way to quell a mutinous spirit on board a British man of war is to lay her alongside of a Frenchman: British soldiers are made of the same metal as British sailors; though circumstances alter somewhat of their *ring* when sounded.

We persuade ourselves also, that there is less of that active corruption working in the mass of British officers, than the

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world has had so much reason to regret among the continentals. Were our opinion asked on the causes of the subjugation of the continent, we must frankly refer it to the *silver bayonets* used by the French: or as the phrase is among the French army to "the golden star of Buonaparte." In the history of Massena's famous sufferings at Genoa, we find the historian regretting that the British Admiral was not to be bought. This is his meaning, though like a true Frenchman he has concealed it under a compliment to the *immense wealth* of Lord Keith.

Gen. Sarrazin infers in plain terms the bargain made between Gen. Mack and Buonaparte, previous to the shameful surrender of the former at Ulm. He even goes so far as to say, that while Mack was prisoner in France, the agreement was settled; and that this passes for certain in the French army. On this representation we cannot but recollect the exclamation of Lord Nelson, on hearing that the Emperor had committed his army to the command of that general. "*Then he is ruined: I KNOW ENOUGH OF GENERAL MACK!*"—Vide Literary Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1266.

The battle of Jena, also says Gen. S. was neither more nor less than a trap, into which the Prussian monarch was led by the perfidious agents of Buonaparte. The French were nearly 200,000 strong; while the Prussians were only 120,000. Every thing should have induced the king to be cautious: but every thing was urged that might excite him to rashness.

That even Kleber was not free from the imputation of purchasing advantages, is stated by Gen. S. in the following instance.

The preparations for passing the Rhine were his work. It could not but have been painful to him to employ *trick* in order to effect an operation, which from the days of Cesar to our own, has always been executed by force. Ostensible preparations were made before the points opposed to the divisions of Grenier and Championet, while secret steps were taken to throw the divisions of Generals Lefebre and Tilly, on a tongue of Austrian territory called *Eikelskamp*, which was surrounded on all sides by Prussian territory, and at a league's distance from the Austrian posts. General Count d'Erbach never had the smallest suspicion that any design against this part of the dependencies on his master was in agitation. He had established no post in

it. He had not even sent patrols. I regret on behalf of Kleber's glory, that he yielded to the orders of Jourdan, to employ a mean of success so useless and so degrading. *That very night in which the passage of the Rhine was effected, THIRTY THOUSAND francs were distributed among the Prussian posts to let the boats pass, and to help to drag them up the river (which boats had been bought on their territory,) to throw the advanced guard of Kleber's army on the point of Eikelskamp, the neutrality of which point had been guaranteed by the Prussian General de Wisbourg to the Austrian General Count d'Erbach.* Such are the grand causes of grand results! . . . Kleber could never afterwards bear to have it spoken of; and he took all occasions to throw it off from himself.

As Gen. S. was in the confidence of Kleber we may consider this fact as established. Can we wonder at the subsequent destruction of the Prussian army and sovereignty, when the morals of that army had been undermined by a course of such profligacy? We who can recollect the conduct of Prussian kings, generals, colonels, and captains, have felt less surprize at the destructive effects of that extensive system of bargain and sale, in which all participated, than has been expressed by some of our contemporaries. The first illustrious example of this corruption, was the first cause of the loss of the battle of Jena.

Our never to be lost sight of character, as Britons, induces us to add a word more on this subject, in reference to our native country. We are well aware of the inconveniences resulting from the parliamentary influence connected with the administration of the British constitution. We know that wealth and connections generate an influence not always advantageous to the state; but on the other hand, do they not afford points of resistance to that corruption which has proved fatal to continental powers, whose armies have been served by mere soldiers of fortune? Is there no bond in the connections of a British commander, in the consciousness that the smallest imputation on his conduct will be examined with the most indefatigable scrutiny, and that all the respectability of his family will be ruined at once, by the imputation of treachery, countenanced by a shadow of evidence?—In short, there is a kind of collateral security for integrity arising from that very influence the weight of which is occasionally heavy; and we conceive that

there is also a counterpoise to that weight, produced by the re-action of those sentiments of honor and attachment, which every man feels to his family and friends, and even to his party, distinct from, but coincident with, that which animates every Briton towards his king and country.

In his Introduction Gen. S. says, "I am not come over to England to seek a momentary refuge: I am come with the assurance of finding a country and advantages superior to those which I enjoyed in France. My titles are—the goodwill to be useful to England; and the communication of correct ideas on the coasts, the frontiers, and the plans of the enemy, the result of twenty years of application." We trust, that this general's desire of "being useful to England" will be answered. We attach no great importance to what he reveals on the state of the French coast, in this volume; but, policy may forbid his communicating in this confession all he knows. It is nothing unusual in other confessions.

The conversation between Buonaparte and the Abbé Maury is interrupted by the entrance of the empress (the only person who dare use such freedom). The Abbé then stepping out from the private cabinet, meets with Berthier, the war minister, who says he has heard what passed!!!—With him a chattering takes place; which is terminated by the approach of the emperor and empress.

A character of Buonaparte forms a separate chapter; and a character of Kleber concludes the work. The enmity of Kleber to Buonaparte is stated by Gen. S. in stronger terms than we had been aware it would justify.

Notwithstanding Gen. S. is reported to have acknowledged that his *receptions* in this country have surpassed his expectations, yet we fear he may meet with reviewers, equally perverse and uncivil, who will deem the payment of a *one pound note* for his volume, a convincing argument of the depreciation of our paper currency. We ourselves, had we not known that a great part of his edition was taken off before it was published, might have been betrayed into the same sentiment: but, when our superiors have occasioned a scarcity, why should not new books, as well as old musty volumes bear a premium,—especially those printed for the author?

*An Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Mechanics*, in Five Books, for the Use of Schools, illustrated by Examples: By W. Marrat. 8vo. pp. 470. With 13 Plates. Price 16s. Hellaby, Boston. Lackington and Co. London, 1810.

We have looked over this volume with considerable satisfaction. The subject is of great, and in this mechanical and manufacturing nation, of general, importance. Young persons who are likely to be in future life engaged in the construction or the use of implements for abridging labour, cannot well be too early inured to the consideration of the principles employed in their composition. Practice is much facilitated by a previous familiarity with theory: and many things will be learned at school, by a kind of tradition, distinct from the form of direct study, as preparation for a profession. The generality of treatises on this science are too abstruse or theoretical for the understandings of youth: there was, therefore, a fair opportunity for introducing a book of a more elementary description; and Mr. Marrat has well availed himself of that opportunity. By referring to works in which the matters explained are treated in a more scientific manner, or more deeply investigated, he has also added to the obligation of the student, who may desire to extend his researches. And by describing a considerable number of machines in constant use and likely to come under the notice of learners, he has prepared their minds for comprehending the principles, motions, and effects of such constructions to great advantage. Perhaps we could have wished that he had exemplified even the minor articles by reference to parts of well known machinery; but this he deemed unnecessary. The volume is divided into five books: the first contains the Elements of Statics; or the Doctrine of Equilibrium: The second treats of Dynamics, or the Doctrine of Motion; the third contains Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, or the Doctrine of Equilibrium and Motion of Non-Elastic Fluids. The fourth is on Pneumatics, or the Properties of Elastic Fluids; and the fifth explains the Properties and Motion of certain Machines, with their Maximum Effects; such as water wheels, carriages, &c. We could



have been glad to have extracted a part of what Mr. M. has adduced on the subject of wheel-carriages, but it will not admit of a partial extract.

He agrees with us, however, in wishing that experiments on this interesting subject were made, not on models, but on carriages constructed by the ablest artists. He has examined coaches and waggon with their drivers, and considers the variety of roads met with; hard, soft, sinking; up hill, down hill, &c. He finds the theory corrected by practice; and, that ingenuity, without mathematics, has approached the *maximum* of utility, and application. It does not follow, that *therefore* mathematics are of no advantage. We think they are of advantage; we know them to be so, and *therefore* we again repeat our satisfaction with this volume.

\* \* \* The number of plates should have been greater; and the number of figures on each plate fewer.

*Grounds of Union between the Churches of England and of Rome considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the Ordinary Visitation of that Diocese, in the Year MDCCLX. By Shute, Bishop of Durham. Qto. pp. 14. Payne, London, 1811.*

THE venerable Prelate who in this charge addresses his clergy, in favour of Union between the Catholic and the Protestant churches, on a former occasion pointed out the grounds of dissent from the communion of Rome. Does he then, retract his former reasons, or has he taken up contrary opinions? No: but he thinks the alterations in times and circumstances, the various and wonderful changes to which the Romish see has been subjected, may be usefully employed to guide as well as excite the attention of Catholics. He imagines that the language now held by Catholics on many points of doctrine, approaches nearer to the truth than it anciently did; and while he reprehends the tergiversation manifested by their agents on the subject of the *Veto*, his lordship yet thinks that he discerns some favourable symptoms of returning correctness of sentiment.

We should rejoice could we strengthen this sentiment. We shall do the Cause. Vol. IX. [*Lit. Pan. Jan. 1811.*]

tholics the justice to report his lordship's good opinion of them, for their mature consideration.

There appears to me to be, in the present circumstances of Europe, better ground of hope for a successful issue to a dispassionate investigation of the differences, which separate the two Churches of England and of Rome, than at any former period. With this view and these hopes, I continue to exert my humble efforts in this great cause of Charity and Truth. I think we may discover a favourable omen in the abhorrence, which Papists express, in general terms indeed, against those charges of idolatry, blasphemy, sacrilege, and impiety, which we impute to some of the doctrines and usages of their Church. To reject with abhorrence the imputation of idolatry, blasphemy, and impiety, is surely to be prepared to renounce any doctrine or usage, which can be fairly proved to deserve such charges. If then we could convince them (which I trust, we may do; for truth will finally prevail), that it is *idolatry* to deify and worship the consecrated elements; that it is *sacrilege* to suppress half the Eucharist, in direct contradiction to our Saviour's Institution, to the example of the Apostles, and to the general usage of the Church for at least the first ten centuries; that it is *blasphemy* to ascribe to Angels and to Saints, by praying to them, the divine attribute of universal presence; that it is *impiety* to deny the sufficiency of our Saviour's sacrifice once offered; and that it is a *crime against the laws and constitution of this free Empire*, to admit a foreign supremacy and jurisdiction in any appointments, civil or ecclesiastical, of this country; if, I say, by persevering in a spirit of truth and charity, we could bring the Roman Catholics to see these most important subjects in the same light that the Catholics of the Church of England do, a very auspicious opening would be made for that long desired measure of CATHOLIC UNION, which formerly engaged the talents and anxious wishes of some of the best and ablest members of both Communions.

*A Sermon, preached in Boston (America), April 5, 1810, the Day of the Public Fast. By William Ellery Channing, Pastor of the Church in Federal Street. 8vo. pp. 19. Price 1s. Boston (America) printed: London, reprinted, Hatchard, 1811.*

If we had been asked while perusing this pamphlet, whether it were a political or a religious discourse? we might have found it difficult to give an explicit an-

swer to the question.—It is both, perhaps: and this ambiguity of character appertains to many of those public addresses on national appointments, to which "the signs of the times," (the text chosen by the preacher) have lately given occasion. Whatever is allied to religion has something good in it: and though politics in the pulpit are not favourite with us; yet when commanded by the state, we can more than tolerate them. We shall however, treat this sermon, as if it were an ordinary pamphlet. Our readers will judge on the accuracy of the following sentiments of this American pastor.

Some of the sentiments, here expressed, have been derived from a late publication, entitled "*A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government*,"\* a production abounding in vigorous thought and elevated feeling. This work carries within itself striking marks of authenticity and truth. His representations agree with the accounts of France, which I have received from other publications, and from Gentlemen, who have lately returned from that country.

Religion and virtue, as well as liberty and opulence, wither under the power of France. The French revolution was founded in infidelity, impiety, and atheism. This is the spirit of her chiefs, her most distinguished men; and this spirit she breathes, wherever she has influence. It is the most unhappy effect of French domination, that it degrades the human character to the lowest point. No manly virtues grow under this baleful, malignant star. France begins her conquests by corruption, by venality, by bribes; and where she succeeds, her deadly policy secures her from commotion, by quenching all those generous sentiments, which produce revolt under oppression. The conqueror thinks his work not half finished, until the mind is conquered,—its energy broken, its feeling for the public welfare subdued.

I have heard truly affecting accounts of the depraved state of France, of the general insensibility to God which pervades the nation, of the selfishness and licentiousness of the rich, of the fraud and oppression of men in power, and of the want of mutual confidence among all ranks of people.

Wherever French power extends, the same effects are produced. A cold and suspicious selfishness is diffused through society. Traitors are rewarded with power. An invisible army of spies, more terrible than the legions

of the conqueror, are scattered abroad to repress that frank communication, which relieves and improves the heart. The press is in bondage. Nothing issues from it, but what accords with the views of the conqueror. Offensive truth is a crime not easily expiated. Under such strong temptations to flattery and deceit, the love of truth cannot long subsist. I fear, that if the fall of England should place the world in the power of France, the press would become the greatest scourge of mankind. No sentiments but what are approved by an unprincipled despotism, would reach the next generation; and these sentiments would be poured into their minds, by means of the press, with a facility never possessed before the discovery of printing.

Let me here observe, that the contrast of England with France, in point of *morals and religion*, is one ground of hope to the devout mind in these dark and troubled times. On this subject, I have heard but one opinion from good men, who have visited the two countries. The character of England is to be estimated particularly from what may be called the *middle class* of society, the most numerous class in all nations, and more numerous and influential in England than in any other nation of Europe. The warm piety, the active benevolence, and the independent and manly thinking, which are found in this class, do encourage me in the belief, that England will not be forsaken by God in her solemn struggle.

I feel myself bound to all nations by the ties of a common nature, a common Father and a common Saviour. But I feel a peculiar interest in England; for I believe, that there Christianity is exerting its best influences on the human character; that there the perfections of human nature, wisdom, virtue, and piety, are fostered by excellent institutions, and are producing the delightful fruits of domestic happiness, social order, and general prosperity. It is a hope, which I could not resign without anguish, that the "prayers and alms" of England "will come up for a memorial before God," and will obtain for her his sure protection against the common enemy of the civilised world.

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*The State of the Established Church; in a Series of Letters to the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. Second Edition. 8vo. Pp. 151. Price 5s. Stockdale, London: 1810.*

METHODISM is far enough from paramount in the Panoramic corps; and we give the writer before us credit for being no methodist, yet has he stated facts respecting the church, which we with reluct-

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1257.

tance confess, are plausibly supported; although they could scarcely be exceeded in the boldest accusations of the most determined sectary. He traces the origin of the evils and dangers of the church, from the early education of youth, on false notions, so far as religion is concerned; through college tuition, by which no divinity is instilled into the mind of the student; up to arch-deacons, deans, and bishops, who inspect without observing, and visit without attending. If he be the man he affects to be, we scarcely know a more painful state of mind than that he endured, while composing his pamphlet. It is a serious remonstrance to Mr. Perceval, on the *real* danger of the church; as arising from the lax and scandalous manners of her clergy—from the inefficacy of ecclesiastical institutions—from simony, non-residence, and other misdemeanors,—which if true ——— but, can they be true? Either this is a most scandalous pamphlet, or there is somewhere a most scandalous defect, the existence of which is fatal to all pretensions to superior sanctity, and to all claims of peculiar virtue derived from apostolic origin. We shall not adopt the author's language; but let him speak for himself. He thus desecrates the clergy:

I fear, Sir, that I am but too well justified in asserting that a great proportion of our clergy are a set of men wrapt up in secular pursuits, with a total indifference to the spiritual duties of their calling. Engaged in the most important office which can devolve upon mankind, one would suppose, from the conduct of some of them, that it were the most trifling and insignificant. Many of them seem to consider that they are appointed to a life of sloth and inactivity, or merely to feed upon the fat of the land; and that, in return for immense and growing revenues, they have only to gabble through a few formal offices, in a manner, which, though they consider it no affront to that all-seeing governor of the universe whom they are supposed to be addressing, would not be tolerated in any secular concerns. Again and again, sir, I would guard myself from being supposed to speak generally. I know, and am fully sensible, how many exceptions there are to the censure I would pronounce: I have not to learn that our church possesses at this time, many of the most pious and orthodox divines that ever graced the christian profession; and that, amidst the growing corruption of the times, the higher offices of the church are, for the

most part, filled by persons of the greatest learning and piety:—but for all this, I fear that a very great proportion of the clergy are the very reverse of the high examples they are thus called upon to follow, and that they betray an indifference of conduct, and a dissoluteness of manners, which, while it is most shameful in them, would not be borne with in any other state of life. Do not our courts of justice teem with their offences? Is there a subject of public corruption and profligacy, the development of which does not discover its reverend associates and abettors? And do not men of this description daily walk about our streets, unsilenced and unchastised? To descend to lower instances,—is there any man who would tolerate, in his attorney, his steward, or his servant, the negligence and indifference which he will too often witness in his parish priest; whose parochial duties he will see continually give way to the most trivial, and often disgraceful occupations? A horse-race, a fox-chace, or a boxing-match, is never without its reverend attendants: and the man, who in the house of God hurries over the offices of devotion as if they were beneath his attention, will be seen the next day the noisy toastmaster of a club, or the indecent songster of a bacchanalian festivity.

The laity fare no better under this writer's pen: "like priest like people."

A pew at a chapel, is as necessary an appendage, as a box at the opera. An attendance upon the service of the church mixes itself with the other pursuits of people of fashion, and is not thought incompatible with the grossest dissipation. In a recent instance of abandoned adultery, witnesses were produced to the jury, to shew that some of the parties were regular in their attendance at church, and that they even received the sacrament twice a year! This is, I fear, but too striking an instance of what may be considered the religion of the fashionable world; and ought to warn us from being deceived, by the apparent sabbath-piety of persons, who all the rest of the week pursue a career of shameless vice and debauchery. Another ground for questioning the sincerity of the religion of those we are speaking of, is their noted preference of chapels to churches, and of declamatory preachers to plain orthodox churchmen. Go to any of those chapels where the service is set off with all the theatrical tinsel and meretricious ornament of the orchestra, and you will see them crowded to excess; while the neighbouring church is left for persons, perhaps of purer morals, but certainly of less refined taste. Mark too, how little all this appearance of religion reaches beyond themselves. Does it extend, as it formerly did, to their servants and their families? No!

Pass along Guildford-street, and you will see, while the pious frequenters of the chapel in that neighbourhood are at their devotions, there are constantly from fifty to a hundred servants *locked out* into the street, disturbing the neighbourhood. Mark too that pious old lady, who, now in her seventieth year, was never known to omit one article of devotion. See! it is near eleven o'clock; her coach with two footmen pass your door with the regularity of clock-work. The latter help her out of her carriage. The one hastens forward to open her pew-door; the other carries behind her, in stately pomp, his cane, his hat, and her prayer book. When she is seated, they retire to a neighbouring alehouse, or perhaps return home to feed the lap-dogs: and so that they are in waiting by the end of the sermon, they have done their duty; and her devotions, no doubt, are cheaply purchased, at the expence of keeping so many other persons from theirs.

*Hints on Toleration*: in Five Essays, suggested for the Consideration of the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and the Dissenters. By Philagatharches. 8vo. pp. 390 Price 12s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1810.

This volume is part of a larger work: it is now introduced to the public, from a desire in the author to anticipate the question expected to be agitated on a motion by Lord Sidmouth, in the House of Peers. The author is a man of sense and ability; but, if we mistake not, he is less familiar with the reasonings of those writers who have supported the authority of church and state over conscience, than with the reasonings in favour of the right of private judgment and of free, and even unlimited enquiry. He has stated one side of the question well enough. The difficulty of this subject does not so much consist in justifying a particular view of it, as in furnishing conclusive answers to those objections which are propounded by adversaries. It is probable, that some who peruse this volume may be unable to perceive the consequential reasons for investing Dissenters with political office, and at the same time refusing the same privilege to Catholics. They will fancy that the same breath blows hot and cold: for abolishing all distinctions on account of religious faith, in one instance; and for enforcing distinctions arising from religious faith in another instance. He says the Dissenters can give unquestion-

able pledges of their honour, integrity, and conscientiousness, to government: the Catholics say, they also can do the same. Now if each party is to judge on itself, both are equally capable and equally honest: but if they are to judge on each other, the opinion of the Dissenter is adverse to the Catholic, and the decision of the Catholic is unfavourable to the Dissenter. As fellow-dissenters from the established church, they will be judged by a third party, which being the establishment itself, is equally interested to keep them both from offices of honour and profit. If a place require wisdom—we have a wise man among ourselves;—if learning, we are famous for learning; say the members of our national church. Why apply elsewhere, when we have men of honour, integrity, talent, and in short of every requisite qualification in our own communion? We doubt, whether it be wise in the Dissenters to desire more promotion than they actually enjoy: their discreet and most respectable members would be drawn away from their societies, by the attractions and blandishments of high office. The power of habit would gradually turn against them. Instances are not wanting in which this principle, though exercised in a much lower degree, has produced notorious effects; and one of their teachers has well said “the barking dog keeps the sheep together.” We have on sundry occasions submitted to the Catholics that whatever privileges they obtain, the Dissenters will expect the same: and we now submit to the Dissenters that when they enter the office of temporal power, the Catholics will tread on their heels:—*non obstante* all the argumentations of Philagatharches.

In the mean while, are we supporting the cause of intolerance, that bitter root of poison transmitted by blood from generation to generation—that great cause why thousands of well meaning people, even in Britain, have half congratulated the successes of the very man whom with unquestionable loyalty they stigmatize as the Desolator of Europe, the Enemy of the Human Race.—Apollyon, — Abaddon, and what not?—They hate his principles, yet admire his maxims; because “toleration in matters of religion,” is the foremost among his artful pretensions. We say explicitly;—no man shall be troubled for opinions and



practices simply religious; by which (of course) the state, or the order and goodwill of society is not injured. The right of the magistrate to interfere does not begin, till something demanding his interference has been committed. Protection of person and property is the right of every subject of King George; unless it be forfeited by an unworthy action.

We wonder much that when the author intended to introduce the liberty of the press, as the subject of one of his essays; he did not deduce from a comparison of that, with the liberty of speaking in public, those arguments which support, while they limit, the exercise of the right. Any man may print and publish what he pleases: but after it is printed and published, he is amenable to the laws of his country, if he have transgressed them. Our author states as the boundaries by which the *licentiousness* of a free press should be restrained—sedition—libels—the inculcation or extenuation of vice: these with the *abuses* of a free press—profanation of the Divine character—in-culcation of infidel principles—of heterodox principles—of corrupt politics—are equally applicable by parity of reason to public speakers, as to public writers.

The state of knowledge in a country bears no indirect ratio to the disposition of the public to tolerate the harmless opinions of others. Ignorance is seldom influenced by real principle, or by accurate argument. Information is aware of what may be said on both sides; and will frequently admit considerable weight in the reasonings of an opponent, though it does not think they preponderate on the whole.

The consequences of intolerance are strongly suggested by this writer: where men are prohibited from meeting publicly to worship G d, they will meet privately; and *others* will assume the appearance of similar zeal, for nefarious purposes. If teachers are forbidden from speaking they will write; and their tracts will descend to posterity and furnish generations at an almost infinite distance, with arguments, urged with a keenness the result of suffering, of which more peaceful ages would never have thought. Modern Dissenters find in the works of those who were ejected by the famous act of uniformity, reasonings, and conclusions, that would not occur to them-

selves, and that could occur only to the embittered spirits which recollected the fines, the imprisonments, the exile, the loss of property, the loss of their nearest relatives and friends which they had endured. These might well be forward to welcome King William, in defiance of the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance preached to King James; and to hail the arrival of King George, their deliverer from the machinations of a faction, which had at heart, the re-installation of James's son, and the re-establishment of Popery, as a consequence.

Private intelligence has led us to fear that an interpretation of a particular statute in a sense contradictory to its general intention has lately taken place, in a manner discreditable to the officers who supported it. We cannot think that it ever was the intention of the legislature to subject students in a progress of regular education for the Sacred Ministry in Dissenting Colleges, to penalties to the amount of £80 or £100. or those preaching on probation for the acceptance of Dissenting Churches;—who *could not* be ordained till chosen.

We could add more; but the matter is *sub judice*; for we learn,—that there is not a respectable member of a Dissenting Church who is not at this moment liable to be sent on a visit to Port Jackson. If this be true, and if the worthiest men (for the *guilt* attaches to the worthiest men *exclusively*) are in this predicament, it becomes the established Church to concur heartily with the state, lest all the rascals of the Dissenting flocks should be kept at home, while the good subjects are expatriated. When they have none to keep them in order by precept or example, what can be expected from the grosser intellects of the multitude? These suggestions open a view of subjects (—more than one—) connected with the doctrine of toleration, which demand the attention of Lord Sidmouth, and of every other statesman, independent of the labours of Philagatharches, to whom we presume they were not known; as he makes no allusion to them.

If the modesty which well becomes a man, in combination with the meekness which adorns a Christian, were allowed to possess its due influence over our actions, we should mutually discern so many fail-

ings in ourselves, as might lead us to forbear from undue severity in exposing the failings of others. The bonds of charity ought to be stronger than the separatist impulse of bigotry, or the paltry distinctions of party zeal, and narrow-minded selfishness. We should embrace all our fellow men as brethren; all our fellow Christians as members of the same flock; all our fellow Protestants as of the same household; and all truly pious persons, as of the same family; wherever we might happen to meet with them. In short, in a much better sense than was intended by those who first used the phrase, we should "tolerate all things that are tolerable."

This book is neatly printed; and does credit to a country press.

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*Chronology, or the Historian's Companion;* being an Authentic Register of Events, from the earliest Period to the present Time; comprehending an Epitome of Universal History Ancient and Modern, with a Copious List of the most Eminent Men in all Ages of the World. By Thomas Tegg. Sm. cr. Pp. 324. Small type. Price 5s. 6d. For the Author, London: 1811.

Panoramists have been censured for not looking forward, and giving notice of approaching events:—had those censurers bestowed half so much attention, as some members of the corps, on examining past events, or as others, in examining passing events, they would have found employment sufficient for their hands, eyes, and understandings, without assuming the character of Haruspices. Those who have most laboriously studied Chronology, object to the word "*authentic*" in Mr. Tegg's title page: they had rather it had been "*correct*;" for an authentic register from the earliest period, they conclude to be now beyond the ability of man to produce. But being sensible of the difficulty of the undertaking, they incline to accept this little volume with complacency. It has cost the author great labour; and contains an extensive variety of facts and dates. In a second edition Mr. T. will improve it by filling up the lines, with additional information; and by removing some particulars to more appropriate places. We happened accidentally to open at p. 65, where we found

under the title "*Laws, Courts of Justice, &c.*"—"Packet from Milford Haven established in Ireland, 1790."—what has this to do with *Laws, &c.*? "Parochial assessment for the poor began 1370:" is not this a misprint for 1570? "Peter-pence paid to Rome 790; abolished 1534: took *its* name from being collected on the 1st of August, St. Peter's day"—add, *and paid to St. Peter, in the person of the Pope, his supposed successor.*

Mr. T. has annexed a few chapters, some of which might be enlarged to amusing articles: but *correctness* is the life and soul of such chapters. *E. gr. Origin of remarkable customs, phrases, &c.*—"Asses, feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy at Christmas, walked in procession, dressed so as to represent the prophets. Suppressed early before 1445."—See to the contrary of all this. *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 535, 785, also Vol. VII. p. 714.

Under "*Historical Errors*," Mr. T. has placed "15. That men have one rib less than women." We should have thought this an error in natural history; therefore belonging to the following chapter.—"That there is a statute to oblige the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest they should frighten the horses on the road:"—Mr. Tegg might have proved the contrary by appealing to the number, that daily pass his shop window in Cheapside; cropped it is true, but not of their ears.

The frontispiece to this volume is prettily thought.

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*Hints to the Public and the Legislature,* on the Prevalence of Vice, and on the dangerous Effects of Seduction. Small p.p. 114, price 2s. Wilson, London, 1810.

WITH the most heart-felt sorrow we are called to contemplate that subject which this little treatise, written apparently with the most benevolent intention, brings to our recollection. Several times already have we called the attention of the public to the duty of devising some mean whereby this evil may be prevented. It is not enough that punishment be inflicted; punishment as usually imposed has no effect. We would have the pillory an ordinary part of the sentence; and, pos-

sibly after a dozen of 'squires so called, and scoundrels of higher degrees had felt the enjoyments of that exalted station, the efficacy of the machine might be found satisfactory. At present, when pecuniary compensation is all the law allows to be sought, the evil triumphs. Would there be any harm if a Jury after bringing in their verdict of "guilty," were to add by their Foreman, "My lord, we humbly recommend that the defendant be publicly exposed:—the pillory, my lord, might be serviceable"? In the mean while, we approve of such concise treatises as the present: it may fall into hands by whose activity it may do good. Though we hope, a still more depraved offence is not "spreading among us to an alarming extent,"—we are ruined, when it does—yet we dread every approach towards it: and certainly the facility of promiscuous intercourse between the sexes is one of those approaches. This writer is not the man to accomplish his own purposes. When the newspapers have stated at length the names of lord such an one, &c. why put blanks and dashes?—As the intrepid spirit of Luther began the Reformation from Popery, so must the man who begins a thorough reformation from vice, add the most immovable intrepidity to his other qualifications for his most important undertaking.

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*Designs for Lodges and Entrances to Parks, Paddocks, and Pleasure Grounds, in the Gothic, Cottage, and Fancy Styles, with Characteristic Scenery and Descriptive Letter-Press. By T. D. W. Dearn, Architect. Large 4to. Plates 29. Price £1. 11s. 6d. Taylor, London, 1811.*

THIS work would have appeared to greater advantage if those hints which the author drops in describing several of his plates had been brought together in a kind of introduction; from which we should have learned by what principles the architect was actuated. For instance, he tells us under Plate VI. that "an Entrance Lodge is usually intended, either for an old man, an old woman, or both; or for a mother and daughter; in short, for any thing but a family. A group of small children, though occasionally picturesque, in a situation like this, are not on the whole, desirable.

That neatness and air of comfort, which should mark the approach to a gentleman's residence, would, by such an assemblage, be too frequently destroyed; and by giving more than one room, when there are no children, an opportunity is offered for a much more serious objection." In the last remark we completely acquiesce, but whether the former reason be valid let our readers decide. The infirmities of age, the casualties, weakness, and even sickness, must not be overlooked. The same prudence which grants these residences as favours, will direct in the choice of the parties so favoured. Under another plate Mr. D. objects to the annexing of ovens to cottages. "If the tenant of the cottage is to purchase wood for his oven," says he, "there is scarcely a situation in England, where it can be done at any thing like a moderate cost; but if his oven is to be heated at the expence of his employer or his neighbours, which I fear is too often the case, it is not surprising that it should be so coveted." Did this gentleman ever abide long enough in a cottage to know experimentally what the mother of the family wanted?—if not, we can assure him that in many parts of England to pull down the oven would be to starve the children, if not the parents also. As to the question of property in fuel, it were to be wished that honesty were so prevalent that liberality might exercise itself *con amore*. The same objection however, lies against winter fuel; yet most certainly Mr. D. would not condemn his cottagers to flameless fire-places.

Mr. D. has indulged his taste in the addition of ornaments, verandas, &c. to these lodges, which rather disguise the simplicity of some of their forms. If he could have shewn them with ornaments, and without ornaments, his purchasers would have been obliged to him: for not all who will inspect these designs are able to abstract these particulars from them.

We retain many of our cockney notions, even when in the country. We cannot therefore approve of carrying up staircases around chimnies, or between two chimnies: we always wish to reduce the number of doors in a living room, to as few as may be, and we object to the crossing of an open entrance from the living room to the bed room; or the going through a washhouse to a bed room; when these inconveniences can be avoided

Mr. D. has very judiciously marked several plans where other doors, or openings, might be made instead of those he has preferred. The same attention extended to other designs would have improved them greatly. Considered as lodges, which their title announces, these designs may gratify gentlemen desirous of erecting such buildings.

Mr. D. recommends the introduction of red sand as a colouring matter to the exterior of cottages instead of ochre: when well washed before it is used, it is more durable.

*Modern Finishings for Rooms: a Series of Designs for Vestibules, Halls, Staircases, Dressing Rooms, Boudoirs, Libraries, and Drawing Rooms, with their Doors, Windows, and Chimney-pieces, and other Finishings to a large Scale; and the several Mouldings and Cornices at full size; shewing their constructions and relative proportions. To which are added some Designs for Villas and Porticoes, &c. By W. F. Pocock, Architect. 2to. plates 86, price £2. 2s. Taylor, London, 1811.*

THE comfort and convenience of modern houses is certainly the result of much previous thought and consideration; the neatness which they usually display is the result of intention in the architect to propose what can be executed to a certainty, and of skill in the workman to whom practice has imparted a readiness and finish, by which he is distinguished. The intricacies formerly fashionable, with the multiplicity of ornaments adopted, were extremely adverse to cleanliness, and proportionately were unfavourable to health. The dust will fly about in every house; and it will lodge, in crevices and chinks; recesses are therefore to be admitted with caution, and even closets which cannot be from time to time thoroughly ventilated and cleaned, must submit to disapprobation. The mouldings admitted to decorate our apartments, if they be simple and smooth, may be equally pleasing to the eye as those more enriched are, and abundantly more likely to be free from soil; they are therefore preferable. But in this there is a fashion; and workmen not employed under the immediate direction of an architect need instruction

on the present taste. To such this is a very useful book. It conveys ideas which may be turned to good account by those who are desirous of reputation as workmen. The delineations of the parts are distinct and intelligible; and convey much information. Having commended the general design and execution of this performance, we shall now shew cause for dissenting from the adoption of some of its contents. The profile of several of the mouldings and cornices would, in our opinion, have been neater, had it more correctly conformed to the most applicable among those which might be selected from the antique. They are more simple, usually, and more beautiful. We cannot approve of vacancies over wardrobes, for reasons already hinted at: they will become shut-holes in time. The panneling of window shutters, soffits, &c. should *always* bear some reference to the panes of the glass: symmetry is not confined to pattern, but it is indispensable. We cannot admit of a bust being placed in a square niche over a whole figure which occupies a circular headed niche below. The human figure should be thought so complete in itself, as to satisfy the eye fully; and no possibility of the error of fancying an additional head to it should be hazarded. These peccadilloes detract nothing from the general merit of the performance. Clear descriptions are given of Mr. Pocock's intentions, in explanations which accompany the plates. The hitherto well founded objection against French sashes, the extreme difficulty of keeping out the weather, has been overcome with success by this architect; it requires a very able hand to execute it accurately. When large the whole formation of such windows is difficult.

The annexed designs of Porticoes and Villas should have formed a separate volume. They have merit, but London architects will envy Mr. P. the privilege of disposing of so much room, in his passages, staircases, &c. at his pleasure. These are intended for the use of master builders, or of gentlemen. In this they have many rivals; whereas the former part of the volume, intended for practical workmen, may boast of being, if not absolutely without a rival, yet without a competitor which has so clearly and connectedly elucidated the subject,



## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## ARCHITECTURE.

An elegant work with plates, in aquatinta, from drawings, by Mr. Lugan, architect, of plans and views of buildings, executed by him, in England and Scotland, several of which are in the castellated style, with accurate views of the situations, will soon be ready for publication.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin has in the press, in an octavo volume, the English Gentleman's Library Companion, being a guide to the knowledge of rare, curious, and useful books in the English language, appertaining to British literature and antiquities.

## BIOGRAPHY.

A translation of the Life of Prince Eugene, in an octavo volume, will appear early in this month, by the translator of the life of Fenelon Archbishop of Canterbury.

The new edition of the Biographia Dramatica, in three octavo volumes, is now in the press.

## BOTANY.

Mr. Winch has nearly ready for the press, the Flora of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, of which the botanist's guide through those counties, may be considered as a prodromus. It will comprise about 2000 indigenous plants, and be illustrated by some coloured engravings, made by Mr. Sowerby.

Mr. Dalton has in the press, and will speedily publish a new edition of Martyn's Georgics.

## ECCELESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Rev. Johnson Grant will shortly publish the first volume of a summary of the History of the English church, and of the sects which have separated from it, from the earliest periods to the reign of James the first.

## FINE ARTS.

Mr. Ackerman has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, in sixteen monthly numbers, forming two volumes, an interesting historical work, entitled Westminster Abbey, and its Monuments, illustrated by sixty-six highly finished and coloured plates, representing exterior and interior views of that venerable and ancient edifice and all its principal monuments, and dedicated, by permission, to Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. The work will be printed on large wove elephant paper, similar to the Microcosm of London, the first number will be published on the 1st of April, 1811, and be succeeded by a number every month, until completed. Each number will contain four highly finished and coloured engravings representing exterior and interior views of the Abbey, its monuments or antiquities, designed by Messrs. Huet, Pugin and

Mackenzie; accompanied with historical and biographical letter press. The subscription price to be half-a-guinea for each number; fifteen shillings will be charged to non-subscribers.

## HISTORY.

The Asiatic Annual Register, volume the tenth, for 1808, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Hamilton Bruce is preparing an elaborate work, from authentic sources, giving a detailed account of all the Scottish families of note, from the peopling of Scotland by the Scythians to the present era; also a copious account of the different Scottish monarchs, and their existing posterity.

## MATHEMATICS.

Mr. P. Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, is about to publish a collection of Mathematical Tables, among which are some to facilitate the solution of the irreducible case of Cubics.

## MECHANICS.

A new work is preparing by Mr. Peter Nicholson, on the Mechanical Exercises of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Turnings, &c. with plates of the various tools used in each branch of business, and other figures explanatory of the several arts. This work is drawn up on the plan of the familiar but obsolete work by Moxon; the plates are numerous and the work will be ready for publication early this spring.

## MEDICINE.

Dr. Millar, lecturer on Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, has in the press, Disquisitions in the History of Medicine, exhibiting a view of Physic as observed to exist during remote periods, and among nations not far advanced in refinement.

## MISCELLANIES.

A new edition of Dr. Stukely's account of Richard of Cirencester, and of his works, with a copious commentary, is preparing for the press.

New editions of Mrs. Helme's translation of Campe's Columbus, Cortez, and Pizarro, with her last corrections and improvements, will appear in a few weeks.

A report of the late Mr. Fox's speeches in the House of Commons, from his entrance into parliament, in 1768, to the close of the session, in 1806, is preparing for the press.

## POETRY.

Mr. Pratt purposes to bring forward early in April, the poetical remains of Joseph Blackett, with appropriate engravings, and a portrait and memoirs of the author. To be published for the benefit of his aged mother and orphan child.

## THEOLOGY.

The Rev. E. Cooper will shortly publish a second volume of Practical Sermons; and also a new edition of the first volume.

To be published in a few days, in 8vo. price 2s. in boards. A dissertation on the prophecy contained in Daniel, Chap. ix. ver. 24 to 27, usually denominated the Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks. By G. S. Imler, B.D. Rector of Redmarsh, Durham.

## TRAVELS.

W. Jacob, Esq. has in the press, in a quarto volume, with plates, *Travels in Spain*, in letters written in 1809 and 1810; containing an account of the manufactures, commerce, productions, &c. with biographical anecdotes, and a view of Spain under the Mahomedan dominion.

Sir John Carr has in forwardness for publication, descriptive sketches of the South-east parts of Spain, and the islands of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Sicily and Malta, during a tour in those countries in 1809 and 1810, accompanied by engravings of views taken on the spot.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## ANTIQUITIES.

A Description of the Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum. By Taylor Combe, Esq. Illustrated by forty-one plates; engraved after the drawings of William Alexander, Esq. Royal 4to, £1. 11s. 6d. And on elephant paper, £2. 12s. 6d.

An Essay on a Punic Inscription, found in the island of Malta. By the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. Royal 4to, £1. 11s. 6d.

## ARCHITECTURE.

Designs for Lodges and Entrances to Parks, Paddocks, and Pleasure Grounds, in the Gothic, Cottage, and Fancy Styles; with characteristic Scenery and descriptive letter-press. By T. D. W. Dearn, Architect. Engraved on twenty plates. Large 4to, £1. 11s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of William Paley, D.D. By G. W. Meadly. The second edition, corrected and enlarged; to which is added, an Appendix, containing Extracts from Reports of his Lectures, &c. never before published, or little known to the public. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Beddoes, M.D. with an analytical account of his writings, and an appendix containing some unpublished pieces and correspondence. By John Edmonds Stock, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Member of the Medical and Natural History Societies of Edinburgh; of the Medical and Chemical Societies of Philadelphia; and Physician in Bristol. 4to, £1. 11s. 6d. bds.

## HISTORY.

An Account of the Campaigns in Poland, in the years 1806 and 1807. Prefixed to which, are brief remarks on the character and composition of the Russian army, &c. By Sir Robert Wilson, Knt. Aid-de-camp to the King. Illustrated by a map, and seven large plates. 4to, £1. 11s. 6d. Royal paper, £2. 2s.

The History of Europe, from the peace of 1783, to the present time; exhibiting a view of the commotions in Holland, and Brabant; the wars between Russia, and Austria, the Ottoman Porte, and Sweden; the annihilation of the Kingdom of Poland, the Revolution of France, and the wars that have proceeded from that extraordinary event; with the recent revolutions in Spain, Portugal, and Sweden. By John Bigland. 2 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s. boards.

The New Chronicles of England and France, in two parts. By Robert Fabyan. Named by himself, the *Concordance of Histories*. Reprinted

from Pynson's edition of 1516, the first part collated with the edition of 1533 and 1559, and the second with a manuscript of the author's own time, as well as the subsequent editions, including the different continuations. To which are added, a biographical and literary preface, and an index, by Henry Ellis. 4to, £3. 3s. boards.

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## MATHEMATICS.

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Medical Histories and Reflections. By John Ferriar, M. D. Senior Physician to the Manchester Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum. The second edition, corrected and much enlarged. 3 vol. 8vo. £1. 4s.

## MILITARY TACTICS.

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The Reformer: comprising twenty-two Essays on Religion and Morality. With an Appendix. 12mo. 6s.

Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste. By Archibald Alison, LL. B. Prebendary of Sarum, &c. Senior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. The second edition, with additions. 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.

\* To this edition are added, Observations on

the Origin of the Beauty of the Human Countenance and Form.

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A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Wesberg, in Derby, on Sunday December 16,

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\*.\* This work will be completed in 18 vol. 8vo; and half a volume will be published every two Months. Throughout the Work, a Series of Maps and Charts, sufficient for illustrating the Voyages and Travels, will be inserted in their proper places.

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MM. Tessier and Bagot have completed the thirty-second volume of their *Annals of French Agriculture*. A number is published monthly; and the twelve numbers of the year, form four quarto volumes of 400 pages each, with plates, where the subject demands them: annual subscription 25 francs.—(*Annales de l'Agriculture Française*, par MM. Tessier et Bagot, Mad. Huzard, Paris.)

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MM. J. Roques and J. G. Grasset de Saint Sauveur have published the eleventh number of their *Common, Indigenous, and Exotic Plants*. Joseph Roques, M. D. writes the explanation of their distinguishing characters and medicinal properties: M. Grasset de Saint Sauveur executes the engravings and colouring of the subjects. A number is published every twenty days, containing six plates and twenty-four plants.—(*Plantes Usuelles, Indigènes, et Exotiques*, 5 fr. 50 c. per No. fine paper 12 fr. 50 c.)

##### HISTORY.

M. Alphonse de Beauchamp has published a *History of the Conquest and Revolutions of*

Peru: the facts he has compiled from previous historians, and trusted to his own genius for those rhetorical embellishments which perhaps he thought the subject required: he presents very animated descriptions of the battles: very highly finished portraits of the chiefs: and also favours us with the speeches which the leaders of either party, Spanish or Indian, made on different occasions. "M. Beauchamp," we adopt the words of a French critic, "makes his Peruvians speak exactly like his Spaniards, so that their discoveries possess little nationality, if you omit their references to their Gods Pachamaca, and Viracopha: and when we read of the powerful effect produced on the feelings of an auditory, which never existed, by speeches which have never been pronounced, a fiction so palpable has a manifest tendency to spread suspicion over the narration of other circumstances. The custom of putting set speeches into the mouths of historic characters, is consecrated by examples of the ancient historians, but do not so well agree with the more exact and rigorous attention to authenticity which modern history requires: besides Livy could easily make his Romans speak like Romans, but neither M. Beauchamp nor ourselves know any thing of the rhetoric of the ancient Peruvians." To the history is subjoined a very brief account of the present state of Peru.

The first history of Peru was by Augustin Zorate and appeared in 1553, not more than thirty years after the discovery. The works of Pedro de Cieza and of Diego Torres are rather descriptions of the country, than histories of events. Apollonius Levinus and Diego Fernandez entered less into detail than Zorate.

#### Germany.

##### ARCHITECTURE.

M. C. Schaffer has begun a new publication entitled, *Ideas taken from the Sketches of an Architect*, designed for the use of artists and amateurs: the first number consists of a design for a villa, of which the elevation, plan, and ornaments, both interior and exterior, are exemplified and explained in six plates and twenty-eight pages of letter-press.—(*Ideen aus den Skizzen eines Architekten*, 4 rdx. 12 gr. Leipzig.)

##### CHEMISTRY.

M. J. B. Tromsdorff has published at Erfurt the commencement of his "Essay towards a general History of Chemistry:" this essay was inserted in continuation in the *Journal of Medicine*, conducted by this author, during the years 1803-1805, it is now reprinted as a separate work, three parts are published containing 400 pages.

M. G. G. Meyer has published a series of "Tables of practical Chemistry, intended for the use of Physicians, Apothecaries, and Students."—(*Praktisch Chemische Tabellen*, &c. Erfurt.)

##### FINE ARTS.

M. J. G. Alensel continues his "Archives of Artists, and Dilettante;" it consists of essays on the state and progress of the artists in different countries, descriptions of famous works of art, recently executed, or discovered, portraits of celebrated artists, critiques on their work, descrip-

tions of valuable collections, memoirs of eminent artists, ancient or modern, famous or but little known, although deserving of more credit than they enjoy, prizes proposed by academies, public exhibitions, progress of established schools of art, or institutions of new ones, &c.—(*Archiv für Künstler und Kunstfreunde*, &c. Dresden.)

##### GEOGRAPHY.

M. G. A. Galetti has published at Leipsic a work on Geography, entitled, a general Description of the World: it consists of geographical, historical, and statistical tables of all the states of Europe, considered as to their situation, extent, constitution, population, &c. it is illustrated by twenty coloured maps.—(*Allgemeine Weltkunde*, &c. 8vo. 5 rdx. 4 gr. or without the maps 2 rdx. 12 gr.)

M. Artaria has published at Vienna on four sheets, a Map of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, with the latest observations. *Mapa novissima specialis et posterum regnorum Hungarie, Croatiae, Slavoniae, et magni principatus Transylvaniae. Juxta accuratissimas observationes geographicas, adhibitisque certissimis, veritatibus, fonsibus, et novissimis postarum libris delineata.*

The same bookseller has published a map of the possessions of the House of Austria in Italy, since the peace of Lunville. *Nuova carta degli stati della casa d'Austria in Italia, dopo il trattato di pace di Lunville, delineata da J. E. S. sulle più precise recenti astronomiche osservazioni e altre sorgenti le più autentiche ed incisa da F. Keiser.*

##### MINERALOGY.

M. C. C. Leonhard has commenced at Frankfurt, an Annual Register of Mineralogy, and the discoveries continually occurring in that science. It consists of various memoirs and papers on subjects connected with mineralogy, miscellanies, necrology, literary intelligence, and correspondence.—(*Taschenbuch für die gesammte Mineralogie*, &c. 8vo. pp. 400, plates, 2 fl. 45 kr.)

The same author has published, a "Manual of general topographical Mineralogy."—(*Handbuch einer topographischen Mineralogie*, &c. 2 vol. 8vo. pp. 480, 3 fl.)

##### MISCELLANIES.

MM. J. A. Bergk, C. Haensel, and J. Baumgaertner, have published at Leipsic, the first volume of the Asiatic Magazine, containing accounts of the manners, customs, sciences, arts, trades, manufactures, opinions, religion, climate, soil, animal, vegetable, and mineral productions &c. of Asia. This volume, published in four numbers, contains twenty-four coloured plates, chiefly taken from English works, some however are from originals, furnished by Hanoverian officers in the English service.—(*Asiatisches Magazin*, vol. I. 4 part, pp. 180, pl. coloured 24, 6 rdx.)

##### Italy.

##### FINE ARTS.

S. P. Piranesi continues his "Ancient Roman Baso-Relievs:" they are engraved by T. Piroli, and the explanatory text is by G. Zoega. The fourth and fifth numbers lately published, contain



twelve engravings from subjects at the Villa Albani.—(*Li Bassirilievi antichi di Roma.* Rome.)

Poland.

GEOLOGY.

M. Stanislas Stasie has published a memoir read by him before the Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, on the Geology of Mountains of ancient Sarmatia, or modern Poland. He designs to publish in continuation a series of observations on the natural history of the Carpathian Mountains. The present treatise relates to the plains of the country, the chain of the Raklenberg Mountains, that of Beskid, and the Bielaw Mountains.—*O Ziemorodzinate gor dauncyey Sarmacye*, &c. 8vo. 2 plates

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

Jan. 3, a new comedy was presented at this theatre, and received with applause. The author having since published it, we introduce it as announced by himself.

LOST AND FOUND: a Comedy in five acts.

As performed at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum. Written by Martin Kedgevin Masters, author of the "Progress of Love," a poem. Pp. 81. Price 2s. 6d. Wyatt, London: 1811.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Men.

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Sir Frederick Flimsy ..... | Mr. Russel     |
| Sir Testy Supple .....     | Mr. Dowton.    |
| Mr. Wilmot .....           | Mr. Wroughton. |
| Old Ledger .....           | Mr. Lovegrove. |
| Harry Ledger .....         | Mr. Wrench.    |
| Charles Hastings .....     | Mr. Holland.   |
| Bastle .....               | Mr. De Camp.   |
| Quirk .....                | Mr. Penlev.    |
| Daniel .....               | Mr. Oxberry.   |
| Servants, &c. &c. &c.      |                |

Women.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Lady Supple .....   | Mrs. Sparks.   |
| Miss Supple .....   | Miss Duncan.   |
| Emily .....         | Mrs. Edwin.    |
| Mrs. Lawrence ..... | Miss Tidswell. |

Scene—London.

The author of this play, in part of his very modest preface, suggests that "as the theatre is supposed to operate with considerable force on the morals of a people, it would be desirable that those whose leisure and abilities enable them to enter into the disquisition, should investigate the causes which have produced that revolution in the character of the drama, it is said to have undergone within the last thirty years: whether it be the absence of actors of real merit, the scarcity of good authors, or a vitiation of the public taste; for it appears to be a general complaint among Theatrical Critics, that there has been a falling off in this department of writing; that Authors have substituted

buffoonery and trick, for wit and nature; and that stage effect has been studied to amuse the eye, to the exclusion of sentiments which should delight the fancy, or improve the moral feeling."

*Lost and Found*, as the reader will now readily perceive, resists its claims to public favour upon 'different grounds.' The plot has, perhaps, a sufficient relation to probability; and the conduct of the scene is doubtless favourable to virtue. One circumstance must surprise the amateurs of the stage,—it is, that though the characters in this play strongly resemble several of those, with which we have been for some time past acquainted, yet the author assures us, that 'nearly sixteen years have elapsed,' since the comedy was written. On the faith of this assurance, we necessarily abstain from all charge of plagiarism; but by so doing, our only refuge is in suspicions of an opposite kind. The preface, indeed, contains, in addition to what we have already cited, an allusion to some private history of the piece, in the observation, 'that few things of the kind have struggled into notice with more difficulty, or under circumstances less advantageous to the author.'

'Mr. Wilmot' is the hero of the story. At our first acquaintance with him, he is in search of an adopted son, and we subsequently learn that he has a daughter living, whom he had supposed to be dead. These two young persons are both *lost*, and are both *found*. The under-plot includes a pair of profligate coxcombs, an angry father, a silly wife, and almost as silly a daughter, a roguish lawyer, a more roguish tradesman, with a nondescript sort of a son; and the whole is enlivened with the just sentiments and dialectical peculiarities of a warm-hearted clown. Taken altogether, we are much pleased with the play; but we see nothing very pleasing in the delineations of young Ledger, the 'son' to whom we have just now alluded, and Miss Supple appears to us too contemptible to deserve the author's solicitude in her favour. How Emily could, with propriety, have placed herself under the care of Charles Hastings, ought to have been made manifest to the audience. The dialogue is easy, and the sentiments attractive. The comedy before us is of the sentimental school, or *comédie larmoyante*, and though we are not to expect from it the humour of our more ancient dramatic writers, yet it is not deficient in the latter ingredient.

The fourth act appears to us to contain some of the happiest efforts of the author; we are induced therefore to present the first scene of it to our readers.

*An Apartment at Mrs. Lawrence's.*

Sir Testy Supple, (muffled up in a cloak); and Mrs. Lawrence, discovered.

Mrs. Lawr. Why, to be sure, Sir, Miss Emily is within, and I don't know why I

should be so nice; I'm sure they stands upon no ceremony about the rent; — besides, one must look a little to the main chance.

*Sir Testy.* Very right, Madam; and if I find her reasonable, she shall be no loser by my visit, nor you neither. — Is she handsome?

*Mrs. Lawr.* Your Honour knows that, I'll warrant. Perhaps your honour would not choose to send in your name.

*Sir Testy.* No, that is of no consequence. We won't lose any time, if you please.

*Mrs. Lawr.* Poor gentleman, what a sad enough. Take care how you walk, Sir. Lord, what a frightful piece of antickity! — Oh, here comes Miss Emily, Sir—I'll be back again in five minutes. [*Exit Mrs. Lawr.*]

*Enter Emily, speaking.*

(*Sir Testy retires and observes her.*)

What a forlorn and solitary wretch am I become! unconnected by any endearing ties of blood: supported by the bread of misery, shared from the scanty morsel of a stranger! Is this consistent? is it safe? — I cannot doubt the integrity of Hastings; but will not my apparent situation expose me to the shafts of infamy? It will, it will.—Would Hastings were return'd!

*Sir Testy.* Miss Emily, your most obedient.

*Emily.* My name seems familiar to you, Sir; but I do not recollect that I have the honour of your acquaintance.

*Sir Testy.* Don't be alarmed, Ma'am. I would beg just to trouble you with a question. You have received some little attentions from Sir Frederick Flimsy, I think?

*Emily.* Your question, Sir, is offensive, and you must excuse me if I decline to answer it.

*Sir Testy.* I do not blame you for not betraying him; but I have very strong reasons—

*Emily.* Whatever your reasons may be, I suspect, Sir, if your visit here were known, it would reflect but little credit upon you.

*Sir Testy.* Gadso, that's very true. I should be roasted as long as I live.—But however, with respect to Sir Frederick, I have pretty good proof.

*Emily.* Alas! to what has my unhappy situation expos'd me!

*Sir Testy.* It is not my intention to expose you.—Come, come my girl, don't weep.—It is in your power to save me a good deal of vexation; and you shall not find me unthankful for the service.

*Bustle (without).*

Don't tell me, I know she is at home.

*Enter Bustle.*

Lovely charmer!—Most devoted!—Punctual, you see—never fail.

*Sir Testy.* (*Aside*) Ha, Bustle! what brings him here?—this promises some discovery.

*Emily.* To what am I indebted, Sir, for this visit?

*Bustle.* To yourself, my dear.—Never saw any thing half so beautiful—could not resist throwing myself at your feet.

*Emily.* What part of my conduct, Sir, has authoriz'd you to insult me?

*Bustle.* Insult you! not for the universe. To tell you the truth, I came at first to reconnoitre you for my friend Sir Frederick Flimsy.

*Sir Testy (coming forward).* Excuse me, Sir, I thought you mentioned Sir Frederick Flimsy's name—are you acquainted with him?

*Bustle.* Yes, Fred's my intimate friend; perhaps you know he's going to be married.

*Sir Testy.* No.

*Bustle.* Under great obligation to me there.—To the daughter of one Sir Testy Supple, a rich old city knight.

*Sir Testy.* I have heard of such a man.

*Bustle.* Queer, captious old fool!—between ourselves, don't know his own mind two minutes together; and yet as suspicious as the very devil. Egad, there was a good jest on foot—tell you how was.

*Sir Testy.* I should like to hear.

*Bustle.* Fred. has a little penchant here; and not choosing to be seen in the business just now, for fear of its coming to old Supple's ears, I undertook to manage it for him.

*Sir Testy.* That is very kind of you—I suppose your friendship for Sir Frederick brings you here now.

*Bustle.* No—such a divine creature—dying for her myself.—My dear girl, ten thousand pardons.—Come to offer you everlasting homage—your own terms.

*Emily.* Leave me, I command you?

*Bustle.* Poo poo, this might do very well with a novice—know your situation.

*Emily.* 'Tis true, I am poor, nor do I blush to avow it. Deprav'd yourself, perhaps, Sir, you doubt the existence of virtue. But you mistake, when you think so poorly of our sex; for know, that there are women who dare to encounter any danger, but that of becoming the victims of vice.

*Sir Testy.* I begin to have a better opinion of her. Sir, if your freedoms are offensive to this lady, give me leave to tell you—

*Bustle.* You know nothing about the matter—all a hum. Blind to your own interest, my dear—the rattling of an equipage is the very best specific against slander.

*Emily.* Stand off, Sir, let me pass? If Hastings had been here, you durst not thus insult me.

*Sir Testy.* Hastings! What Hastings do you mean?

*Bustle.* Gad that's true; but he's not likely to give us any interruption.

*Emily.* What mean you?

**Bustle.** Why, as Sir Frederick thought a disappointed rival might be troublesome, he clapt him in prison for debt.

**Emily.** In prison!

**Bustle.** Yes, in the company of other great men fond of retirement.

**Emily.** Ha! in prison! There's ruin, destruction!—In prison! [*She rushes out.*]

**Sir Testy.** Here's a couple of precious rascals: I shall never keep my temper till I get clear off. (*Aside.*)

**Bustle.** Zounds! she's vanish'd!—slipt through my fingers like an eel—but mustn't escape me so.

(*As he is going, Mrs. Lawrence enters, and stops Bustle.*)

**Mrs. Law.** Dear heart, gentlemen, what have you done to Miss Emily? She ran, or as I may say, flew out of the door with such wildness in her looks, she seem'd quite frenzied.

**Bustle.** Think! I am astonished too.—Don't be uneasy—bring her back in a twinkling. What are you afraid of?

**Mrs. Law.** Lord bless us! when the gentleman comes, and I can give him no tidings of Miss—

**Bustle.** If that be all, make yourself quiet—we've provided him with snug apartments in the college.

*Enter Daniel.*

**Dan.** What bees thee doing here? Belike thee bees colloquing how to meake a vool ov I again; but dom thee I do know thy tricks.

**Bustle.** Don't understand you.

**Dan.** Then your understanding be ov a piece wi your friendship, mortal zallow. Thee has been colloquing wi Zur Vrederick—three do know the has.

(*A loud rapping at the Door.*)

**Mrs. Law.** Lord have mercy!—that's his very rap.

**Bustle.** Whose? whose?

**Mrs. Law.** The Lieutenant's.

**Bustle.** Impossible! it can't be.

(*Knocking repeated.*)

**Mrs. Law.** Oh! but it is—and you'll all be discover'd [*Exit.*]

**Dan.** Why thees got a bit of an agur, man—he! he! he! thee do look vor all an the worlde like scalded codlin.

**Bustle.** Think I do feel rather comical.

(*As Bustle is seeking to escape Sir Testy comes forward and Daniel speaks to both.*)

**Dan.** What! there be a pair ov ye, hey! Ye shatn' budge an inch. Measter 'll be main proud to zee his friends. If thee offer to goa, I'ee knock ye down, I wool.

*Enter Hastings.*

**Hast. (to Bustle.)** Tell me instantly, Sir without prevarication, what is your business here?

**Bustle.** My bu—bu—business bless my

soul!—so amaz'd—scarcely know whether I'm here or not.

**Hast. (Collaring Bustle.)** Then I'll convince you, Sir; speak out, plainly, Sir, this moment.

**Bustle.** Don't squeeze so hard—pray don't—choking a man is a very odd way of making him speak plain.

**Hast.** I suspect you are a party in the infamous plot of Sir Frederick, to throw me into a gaol.

**Bustle.** A plot!—very likely; but I know nothing of it. You see that old fellow in the cloak?

**Hast.** Well, Sir.

**Bustle.** He's here for no good depend on't. Now your hand is in, perhaps you may shake it all out of him.

**Hast. (to Sir Testy.)** Who is this? I am referred to you for an explanation of the mystery that brings you here—be explicit.

**Bustle.** Ay, let us hear—hasn't there been a plot?

**Sir Testy.** I am sorry to say there has; and one in which I was very near making a confounded silly figure.

**Hast.** Wretched old man—at your time of life to be the pander of vice!

**Sir Testy.** Not exactly that. Be patient, and you shall hear it all. Sir Frederick has a little *penchant* for a Miss Emily who lives here.—I speak the truth, dont I?—(*to Bustle.*)

**Hast.** What was his motive in arresting me?—Answer me quickly—the truth—

**Sir Testy.** To provide you with snug apartments in the college, because a disappointed rival is sometimes troublesome.—You can vouch for that too, can't you?—(*to Bustle.*)

**Bustle. (Aside to Sir Testy.)** What the devil are you about, you old fool?—you'll ruin all.

**Sir Testy.** And, as some apology for being found here, let me warn you against Sir Frederick in future; and not only him, but against a friend of his—one Bustle, who is also a confederate against your honour. Now, I hope, I may be permitted to go.

**Hast.** Yes, this ingenuous confession, coupled with your age and infirmities, for this time shall shield you from my just resentment.

**Bustle.** But not from mine though, you miserable old mummy. Unlock, I say—let us see what withered hypocrite we have here—(*pulls off Sir Testy's cloak.*) Sir Testy Supple! Amazing!

**Sir Testy.** Yes, the captious old fool that never knows his own mind! but, thanks to your assistance, it is pretty well made up now. Mr. Hastings, this gentleman and his friend would have laid us under vast obligations—robbed you of your mistress, and carried off my daughter.

**Hast.** And dare you, Sir, insult with your

presence, for another moment, the dupe of your infernal machinations? Begone, and tell Sir Frederick he shall hear from me soon—early—do you hear—and if ever you dare venture within these doors again—

*Bustle.* Thank you for the hint—though it is not necessary—a man who has had his house burnt down, seldom forgets the cry of fire!

[*Exit.*]

*Sir Testy.* Zounds! I think these fellows thrive as naturally as mites breed in cheese. I came here to prove one of them a scoundrel, and up starts his associate to save me the trouble. You, it seems, are Lieut. Hastings—'Tis too long a story to tell now—but your foster-father is my intimate friend, and has proposed you to me for a son-in-law. I shall be glad to see you at my house, Sir, and if my daughter has no more objection to you than I have, you'll soon be as happy—as happy as—I am.

[*Exit Sir Testy.*]

*Hast.* What new mystery is this?—(*calling Mrs. Lawrence and Daniel.*)

*Enter Mrs. Lawrence and Daniel.*

*Hast.* Mrs. Lawrence, where's Emily?

*Mrs. Lawr.* She's just stepped out.

*Hast.* Gone! How? where? which way? For Heaven's sake tell me?

*Mrs. Lawr.* Why, the young gentleman said as how he came with a civil message to Miss Emily.

*Hast.* The villain!

*Dan.* Od rot un, I thought a war playing some devilish pranks.

*Mrs. Lawr.* And so, presently after, Miss run down stairs, and bounced out at the back door; that's all as I know.

*Hast.* (*to Daniel.*) Gone! Why do you stand gaping here? Run, search—

*Dan.* Ees, I'se fly. Poor Miss Emily! poor wold Madam! Where muu I goa, Zur? to the cryer?

*Hast.* Blockhead!—search every street—any where—every where—ask all you meet.

*Dan.* Ah, poor dear Lady, to be 't' th' wide worlde, away from ur two best friends! I'd leverer ha lost myzel. [*Exit. Daniel.*]

*Hast.* (*calling after Daniel.*) Horkee, meet me here in an hour—(*Going, returns and speaks to Mrs. Lawrence.*) And Mrs. Lawrence, if she returns before I do, suffer no one to intrude upon her. For, if I detect the smallest insult offered to her under this roof, be assured you shall receive the severest punishment the law can inflict. [*Exeunt.*]

Our readers will find the Prologue and Epilogue in the article POETRY, page 379.

A new musical farce called *The Bee-Hive*, was produced at the Lyceum, on the 19th of January.

It derives its title from the name of an inn called *The Bee-Hive*. The scene lies in a seaport town—and the first part of this same

*Bee-Hive* neither possessed honey of spirit—in truth, it was very dull; but, towards the latter part, it improved, and discovered some humour; and, as it possesses very pleasing music, we have no doubt, that by considerably shortening it, it may be rendered passable.—It was written, we understood, by Mr. Millinger—the music is by Mr. Horn.

#### ITALIAN OPERA.

Does the oldest man living remember the Opera House in any other state than as a scene of confusion? It is in character for this institution to be at variance—with somebody.

A short time before opening the Opera House for the season, Mr. Taylor sent round to the subscribers a letter, importing that he was under the necessity of raising the price of subscriptions for the boxes; because the concern had been losing for several years. Two reasons were assigned by the subscribers for offence taken at this letter: the first was the dictatorial and unseemly style in which it was drawn up: the second was the additional price put on the boxes, the other parts of the house remaining at the old prices. A number of ladies protested against the measure; a committee of noblemen and gentlemen met to consider of further proceedings, and they advised the ladies to tender their former subscriptions, and leave Mr. Taylor his choice of that or none.

Mr. Taylor apologized for what was found amiss in the style of his letter: on that, therefore, we say no more; but he continues to affirm, that the concern has actually lost, in the course of 1808-1809, expended and paid, £4,489. 2s. 3d., and had the insurances on the property been effected as they ought to have been, the payments would have exceeded the receipts above £12,000.

He has produced the following statement.

|                                                                          |         |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| “ Subscriptions for the season 1809-10, some of which are yet unpaid.... | £       | s. | d. |
| Amount of nightly receipts                                               | 25,000  | 15 | 0  |
| Benefit rents .....                                                      | 12,045  | 2  | 6  |
|                                                                          | 200     | 0  | 0  |
| Total income.....                                                        | £37,245 | 17 | 6  |
| Disbursement, 1809-10....                                                | 36,711  | 8  | 11 |
| Balance.....                                                             | £531    | 8  | 7  |

The amount of insurance, could the property have afforded it, is £3,292: so that the absolute loss on the season would have been £4,757, making the whole loss on three years, since it became the entire property and management of Mr. Taylor, £17,184. This is an establishment of foreigners: we must be allowed to distinguish between them and natives. The opinion of the PANORAMA respecting them has been so often expressed that we shall not here repeat it.



MORALITY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,

ILLUSTRATED BY  
SELECTIONS

OF  
SENTIMENT, CHARACTER, and DESCRIPTION.

No. II.

Though the same Sun with all-diffusive rays,  
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze;  
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,  
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

Pope.

.....  
DUELLING.

I would not have vice imprudently attack-  
ed; men must be cautious how they act, if  
they would not be shot through the head: and  
both men and women, should carefully avoid  
scandal; but there is a proper manner of dis-  
couraging the vicious, which good sense will  
point out, and dignity of character sustain.

I confess, it must sometimes be extremely dif-  
ficult for a man to act as he may wish, with-  
out involving himself in a duel, and however  
intrepid he may be, he cannot think it right, if  
he has a family, to expose his life rashly. In  
my early years, before I had an opportunity  
of tracing the consequences of duelling, I was  
disposed to consider it as a necessary evil; but  
the more I have had occasion to observe its  
causes and effects, the more I view it as an  
evil of the first magnitude, and one of the  
great barriers to moral improvement in Euro-  
pe. It proves much oftener a protection to  
vice, than a corrector of manners. Rash,  
hot-headed blockheads, or bears, will give or  
provoke a challenge from the slightest causes;  
and thus the most valuable members of socie-  
ty, are obliged, on very trivial occasions, to  
stake their life against that of the most worth-  
less or contemptible being. This, I know,  
does, and must necessarily restrain men, upon  
many occasions, from showing a just and  
useful indignation at vice; which is the more  
to be regretted, as the little good duelling  
does, might be better accomplished by other  
means.

It has been said, that there would be an  
end of duelling, if society would consider in-  
decent behaviour to an individual as an of-  
fence against itself; but this is not to be ex-  
pected from society. Juries, however, might  
be established, to decide upon such offences  
as give rise to duels, and oblige the guilty to  
make the proper submission, or receive the  
due punishment. An appeal to such juries  
could not be eluded, if every man, who gave,  
or accepted a challenge, was instantly hanged.  
Much of the evil, arising from this barba-

rous practice, might indeed, be immediately  
prevented, if the juries, who now decide on  
the fate of those who kill their antagonists  
in duels, would sometimes hang them, as  
some of them have most justly deserved; but  
it seems a settled point, that no man shall  
suffer by law for a duel.\*

The establishment of such a tribunal of  
honour, as I propose, and a complete refor-  
mation of manners, with respect to this most  
absurd and unfortunate custom, would, by  
many, be deemed a chimerical project; but,  
to me, it appears only necessary, that it  
should be the work of a great mind, possessed  
of sovereign power.

But even where there can be no danger of  
a duel, men are generally too indifferent to the  
correction of immorality, although it should  
be remembered, that "indulgence to vice,  
is a conspiracy against virtue."

Were there but one or two, open, bold,  
and firm characters, in every town in Eng-  
land, who would not fear to assert the cause of  
injured virtue, vice would hardly dare to show  
its head.—"Unfortunately, disinterested zeal  
is rare, — and undaunted virtue a phenome-  
non."

"How melancholy!"

"It is; — and perhaps it is yet more so,  
that when they appear, which, to the honour  
of human nature, they sometimes do, they  
are thought visionary. Such deviations from  
the common manner of thinking or acting,  
are termed wild; and efforts of extraordinary  
benevolence are deemed insanity."—*Home.*

UNSULLIED CONSCIENCE.

"To be good is to be happy,"—amidst the  
sore and heavy oppressing ills of existence,  
when reason itself, worn with repeated shocks  
of misery and trial, seems ready to resign his  
awful empire, to the insensible dictates of the  
mind's despair—let the spirit as yet undefiled,  
though broken in the contest, retire within  
itself, and ponder on the bliss surpassing all  
earthly guilty joys, it still possesses in the as-  
surance of a clear unsullied conscience, a re-  
source of never-failing support and comfort.  
Oh, how enviable, how far transcendent in  
real happiness is such security of soul! though  
steeped in misery, houseless, forlorn, and  
shivering, naked in the wintry blast, ex-  
posed to all its gradations of horrors, above  
the sickly joys of impious voluptuousness,  
wallowing in luxurious gratifications, till the  
sated senses sicken with repletion, and the  
troubled monitor within the bosoms of the  
wicked, forbids the enjoyment even of those  
ensnaring sweets which are at once the recom-  
pence and scourge of their enslaved and viti-  
ated appetites. Pause, ye doubtful, in the  
first onset of your life's career, and ponder

\* We have seen an instance to the contrary,  
in Ireland, since this was written. *Edit.*

well on the choice you make; it is at that solemn crisis your fates are decreed; it is then when nature gives you up to yourselves, or rather to your worst enemies, your passions; it is then your destinies receive their colours; and as you choose, aright, or evilly, stamps their lasting influence of misery or happiness. —*St. Botolph's Priory.*

#### A WOUNDED CONSCIENCE.

"When we suffer," she exclaimed, "from the vices or crimes of others, from a participation in public calamity, or the involvement of domestic misfortune, unavoidably incurred, misery approaches sustained by fortitude, and supported by resignation; dignified, not oppressed, by the hand of chastisement. Our nature, like gold in the crucible, is refined and purified in its trial; and the conscious heroism of affliction, repays its sufferings by the proud self-approbation it brings with it.

"But when surrounded by all those worldly blessings which ought to act as the preventives of error, and the inducements to virtue, we stretch forth a hand, and impiously plant the thorn which rankles in our breast; when we become not only the author of our sufferings, but of the miseries of others, by a careless neglect of our duties, or a voluntary pursuit of error; when the aching heart seeks in vain, for one consolatory recollection, to soothe its reproachful agonies. When the long slumbering, or long rejected reason, sends forth an anxious enquiry for one plausible excuse, to plead the cause of conscience—then vainly sends; then the gloomy soul can catch no fleeting beam of comfort; and remorse seizes its victim, and consigns it to all the horrors of despair." —*Novice of St. Dominick.*

#### THE SAME SUBJECT.

"Go with me for a moment into the prisons of the Inquisition. — Behold *Religion*, with *Mercy* and *Justice*, chained down under her feet, — there sitting ghastly, upon a black tribunal, propped up with racks and instruments of torment. Hark! hark! what a piteous groan! — see the melancholy wretch who uttered it, — just brought forth to undergo the anguish of a mock trial, and endure the utmost pains that a studied system of cruelty has been able to invent. — Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors, — his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement, you will see every nerve and muscle as it suffers.

"Observe the last movements of that horrid engine! — See what convulsions it has thrown him into! — Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies stretched, — what exquisite torture he endures by it! — 'tis all nature can bear! Good God! see how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon his trembling lips, — willing to take its leave, but not suf-

fered to depart! — Behold the unhappy wretch led back to his cell! — See him dragged out of it again to meet the flames, and the insults of his last agonies, which this principle! — this principle, that there can be religion without mercy! — has prepared for him.

"The surest way to try the merit of any disputed notion is, to trace down the consequences such a notion has produced, and compare them with the spirit of Christianity; — 'tis the short and decisive rule which our Saviour hath left us, for these and such like cases, and it is worth a thousand arguments — *By their fruits ye shall know them.*

"I will add no farther to the length of this sermon, than by two or three short and independent rules deducible from it.

"*First*, — Whenever a man talks loudly against Religion, always suspect that it is not his reason, but his PASSIONS, which have got the better of his CREED. A bad life, and a good belief, are troublesome and disagreeable neighbours, and where they separate, depend upon it, 'tis for no other cause but quietness sake.

"*Secondly*, — When a man, thus represented, tells you in any particular instance, — that such a thing goes against his conscience, — always believe he means exactly the same thing, as when he tells you such a thing goes against his stomach: — a present want of appetite being generally the true cause of both.

"In a word, — trust that man in nothing, who has not a CONSCIENCE in every thing.

"And in your own case, remember this plain distinction, a mistake in which has ruined thousands, — that your conscience is not a law. — No, God and reason made the law, and have placed conscience within you to determine; — not, like an *Asiatic Cadi*, according to the ebbs and flows of his own passions — but like a *British judge* in this land of liberty and good sense, who makes no new law, but faithfully declares that law which he knows already written." — *Tristram Shandy.*

#### FALSEHOOD OF MANKIND.

"Gracious Heaven!" exclaimed Dupont, "then I am not a singular instance, nor a solitary sufferer, to the baseness and falsehood of mankind!" "Singular!" cried the monk, shaking his reverend locks, — "No, the case is but too common, yet you are young to have known the degeneracy of the world, from painful experience. Moralists talk of it, and gown-men preach against it; but experience alone, fixes the sad truth in our bosoms, that the semblance of virtue, imposes upon the unsuspecting mind; and that, to guard against the duplicity of appearances, we must generally pay dear for the acquired wisdom, and that caution, so necessary in an intercourse with the world." — *Mrs. Parsons' Girl of the Mountains.*

## LIFE, NATURAL DESIRE OF.

Adelaide felt that she was the child of Providence, without any earthly protector, and all her hopes rested on the Father to the fatherless.—She was wretched, and the impossibility of an escape had in the moment of despair, suggested death, as her only refuge from suffering incalculable evils—but reflection soon followed, and however lost to hope, she found the desire of life is not so easily extinguished—even in the moment of despair, in the anguish of pain and wretchedness, that first vital principle retains its power, and 'tis with horror we shrink at the view of that last refuge from the miseries of life—"that bourne from whence no traveller returns." Only the loss of reason or the turpitude of unrepented crimes, can urge an unhappy wretch to rush before his Maker, to escape from the evils of life, distrusting the mercy and goodness of Heaven, its justice, and its power to relieve in its own good time.—*From the same.*

## CHARACTER AND COSTUME OF A MODERN MAN OF FASHION.

This young sprig of fashion was about nineteen years old, not very manly in his person, which was thus adorned: a pair of boots wrinkled half down his legs, disclosed his white stockings; inexpressibles, of brown kerseymere, buttoned in the front of the knee, and rose nearly to his arm-pits, three or four striped waistcoats, the size of a lady's pair of stays, were surmounted by a sort of Turkish turban worn round the neck, instead of the head, which was concealed by a slouched hat, that nearly met the corners of the shirt collar which shaded his ears. His outer garment was a jockey frock. Thus disguised, the marquis was seated on the dicky of the barouche, holding four-in-hand in a masterly style. Two grooms on horse-back, were at the horses' heads. On the box with the marquis, sat a stout man, whom Edward recognised as one of the party at Lady Beauchamp's *petit souper*: but the body of the carriage, which in shape resembled a hearse, was empty.

"In the name of wonder," exclaimed Edward, "can this be the costume of a young nobleman?"

"Yes, that's the morning dress of a marquis."

"And who is he on the box with him?"

"Guess!" said the doctor, "who would you suppose now, to be the companion of a young nobleman? You perceive he is a man of some notoriety, he attracts the attention of the populace more than the marquis."

"He is, I suppose, some public character then?"

"You are right—he is a very striking character—for he has fought many pitched bat-

ties, and has given public lessons on the refined art of boxing. See, the marquis is introducing the bruiser to the son of an earl. They shake hands: now they dispute politely for the seat of honour: the marquis arranges it: he, himself, keeps the box; the pugilist descends, and cheek by jowl, he and the young lord, are driven through the streets, by the son of a duke. O for the pen of a Juvenal!"—*A Winter in London.*

## HERO—SENSATIONS OF A YOUTHFUL ONE, BEFORE A BATTLE.

Thaddeus walked slowly on; sometimes pausing at the lonely footfall of the sentinel; or answering with a start, to the sudden challenge for the parole; then lingering at the door of some of these canvas dwellings, he offered up a prayer for the brave inhabitant, who had quitted the endearments of home, to expose his life, and stand on this spot, a bulwark of liberty.

Thaddeus knew not what it was to be a soldier from profession; he had no idea of making war a trade, by which a man at any time might acquire subsistence and wealth: he had but one motive for appearing in the field, and one for leaving it. The first energy of his mind, was a desire to assert the rights of his country: it had been inculcated into him from an infant; it had been the subject of his morning thoughts, and nightly dreams; it was now the passion which beat in every artery of his heart: yet he knew no honour in slaughter; his glory lay in defence; and when that was accomplished, his sword would return to its scabbard, unstained by the blood of a vanquished, or invaded people. On these principles he was, at this hour, full of enthusiasm: a glow of triumph flitted over his cheek; for he had left the indulgences of his mother's palace, had left her maternal arms, to take upon him the toils of war, and risk an existence just blown into enjoyment. He felt a proud satisfaction as this passed in his mind; and with all that animation which an inexperienced and raised fancy imparts to that age, when boyhood breaks into man, his soul grasped at every show of creation with the confidence of belief. Pressing the sabre, which he held in his hand, to his lips, he half uttered—Never will I suffer this sword to leave my arm, but at the command of Mercur, or when Death shall deprive my nerves of their strength.—*Miss Porter's Thaddeus of Warsaw.*

## AFTER A BATTLE.

Devastation was spread over the face of the country.

As the troops moved, the unhappy and houseless villagers presented an agonizing picture to their view. Old men stood amongst the ashes of their homes, deploring the cruelty

of power; children and women, sat by the way side, weeping over the last sustenance, which the wretched infant drew from the breast of its perishing mother.

Thaddeus shut his eyes on the scene.

After a long march, through a dark and dismal night, the morning began to break; and Thaddeus found himself on the southern side of that little river, which divides the territories of Sobieski from the woods of Kobylka. Here, for the first time, he endured all the torturing varieties of despair. The once fertile fields were burnt to stubble; the cottages were yet smoking from the ravages of the fire; and in place of smiling eyes and thankful lips, the dead bodies of his peasants, were stretched on the high roads, mangled, bleeding, and stripped of that decent covering, which humanity would not deny even to guilt. Thaddeus could bear the sight no longer; setting spurs to his horse, he fled from the contemplation of scenes which harrowed up his heart.

At night-fall, the army halted under the walls of Villam. The Count looked towards the windows of the palace, and by the glare of light, shining through the half drawn curtains, soon distinguished his mother's room. He then turned his eyes on that sweep of building appropriated to the Palatine; but not one solitary lamp illumined its gloom; the moon alone glimmered on the battlements, silvering the painting of the study window, where, with that beloved parent, he had so lately gazed upon the stars, and anticipated a campaign, which had now so fatally terminated.—*From the same.*

#### OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

[Concluded from page 111.]

##### *Spirituos and Malt Liquors.*

The duty on licensed stills amounted, in 1801, to 372,000, and on account of omissions, might be estimated at 450,000 dollars. As the duty actually paid on spirits distilled in those stills did not, on an average, exceed five cents per gallon, the quantity of spirits distilled during that year from grain and fruit (exclusive of the large gin distilleries in cities) must have amounted to about 9,000,000 of gallons, and may, at present (the manufacture having increased at least in the same ratio as the population) be estimated at twelve millions of gallons: to this must be added about three millions of gallons of gin and rum distilled in cities, making an aggregate of fifteen millions of gallons.

The importations of foreign spirits are nevertheless very considerable, having amounted during the years 1806 and 7, to 2,750,000 gallons a year, and yielding a net annual re-

venue to the United States of 2,865,000 dollars. The quantity of malt liquors made in the United States, is nearly equal to their consumption. The annual foreign importations amount only to 185,000 gallons; and the annual exportations of American beer and cider, to 187,000 gallons.

But the amount actually made cannot be correctly stated. It has been said that the breweries of Philadelphia consume annually 150,000 bushels of malt; and exclusively of the numerous establishments on a smaller scale dispersed throughout the country, extensive breweries are known to exist in New-York and Baltimore.

From these data, the aggregate value of spirituous liquors annually made in the United States, cannot be estimated at less than ten millions of dollars.

##### *Iron, and Manufactures of Iron.*

The information received respecting that important branch is very imperfect: it is, however, well known, that iron ore abounds, and that numerous furnaces and forges are erected throughout the United States. They supply a sufficient quantity of hollow ware, and of castings of every description; but about 4,500 tons of bar iron are annually imported from Russia, and probably an equal quantity from Sweden and England together. A vague estimate states the amount of bar iron annually used in the United States, at fifty thousand tons, which would leave about forty thousand for that of American manufacture. Although a great proportion of the ore found in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, be of a superior quality, and some of the iron manufactured there equal to any imported, it is to be regretted that, from the great demand, and from want of proper attention in the manufacture, much inferior American iron is brought to market. On that account, the want of the ordinary supply of Russian iron has been felt, in some of the slitting and rolling mills. But whilst a reduction of the duty on Russian iron is asked, from several quarters, it is generally stated, that a high or prohibitory duty on English bar, slit, rolled and sheet iron, would be beneficial; that which is usually imported on account of its cheapness, being made with pit coal, and of a very inferior quality.

The annual importations of sheet, slit and hoop iron, amount to five hundred and sixty-five tons; and the quantity rolled and slit in the United States, is estimated at seven thousand tons. In the state of Massachusetts alone, are found thirteen rolling and slitting mills; in which about 3500 tons of bar iron, principally from Russia, are annually rolled or slit. A portion is used for sheet iron, and nail rods for wrought nails; but two thirds of the whole quantity of bar iron, flattened by machinery in the United States, is used



in the manufacture of CUT NAILS, which has now extended throughout the whole country, and being altogether an American invention, substituting machinery for manual labour, deserves a particular notice. The details on that subject will be found in the communications, and, therefore, it will be sufficient here to state, that the annual product of that branch alone, may be estimated at twelve hundred thousand dollars; and that exclusively of the saving of fuel, the expence of manufacturing cut nails is not one third part of that of forging wrought nails. About two hundred and eighty tons are already annually exported, but the United States continue to import annually more than fifteen hundred tons of wrought nails and spikes. An increase of duty on these, and a drawback on the exportation of the cut nails, is generally asked for.

A considerable quantity of blistered, and some refined steel, are made in America; but the foreign importations exceeded 11,000 cwt. a year.

The manufactures of iron consist principally of agricultural implements, and of all the usual work performed by common blacksmiths. To these may be added, anchors, shovels and spades, axes, scythes, and other edged tools; saws, bitts and stirrups, and a great variety of the coarser articles of ironmongery; but cutlery, and all the finer species of hardware and of steel work, are almost altogether imported from Great-Britain. Balls, shells, and cannon of smaller calibre, are cast in several places; and three foundries for casting solid, those of the largest calibre, together with the proper machinery for boring and finishing them, are established at Cecil county, Maryland, near the city of Washington; and at Richmond, in Virginia; each of the two last may cast 300 pieces of artillery a year—and a great number of iron and brass cannon are made, at and near the seat of government. Those of Philadelphia and near the Hudson river, are not now employed. It may be here added, that there are several iron foundries for casting every species of work wanted for machinery, and that steam engines are made at that of Philadelphia.

At the two public armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry, 19,000 muskets are annually made. About twenty thousand more are made at several factories, of which the most perfect is said to be that near New-Haven, and which, with the exception of that erected at Richmond, by the state of Virginia, are all private establishments. These may, if wanted, be immediately enlarged, and do not include a number of gunsmiths employed in making rifles, and several other species of arms. Swords and pistols are also manufactured in several places.

Although it is not practicable to make a correct statement of the value of all the iron and manufactures of iron, annually made in the United States, it is believed to be from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars. The annual importations from all foreign countries, including bar iron, and every description of manufactures of iron or steel, are estimated at near four millions of dollars.

#### Copper and Brass.

Rich copper mines are found in New-Jersey, in Virginia, and near lake Superior; but they are not now wrought. The principal manufactures of that material, are those of stills and other vessels; but the copper in sheets and bolts is almost universally imported; the only manufacture for that object, which is at Boston, not receiving sufficient encouragement, although a capital of 25,000 dollars has been vested in a rolling-mill and other apparatus. The true reason is, that those articles are imported free of duty; and the owners seem to be principally employed in casting bells and other articles.

Zinc has been lately discovered in Pennsylvania; and there are a few manufactures of metal buttons, and various brass wares.

#### Manufactures of Lead.

Lead is found in Virginia, and some other places, but the richest mines of that metal are found in upper Louisiana; and also, it is said, in the adjacent country, on the east side of the Mississippi. They are not yet wrought to the extent of which they are susceptible, and after supplying the western country, do not furnish more than two hundred tons annually to the Atlantic states.

The annual importations from foreign countries of red and white lead, amount to 1,150 tons

And those of lead itself, and of all other manufactures of lead, to 1,225 do.

The principal American manufactures, are those of shot and colors of lead. Of the first, there are two establishments on a large scale, at Philadelphia, and another in Louisiana, which are more than sufficient to supply the whole demand, stated at six hundred tons a year.—Five hundred and sixty tons of red and white lead, litharge, and some other preparations of that metal, are made in Philadelphia alone. A repeal of the duty of one cent per pound on lead, and an equalization of that on the manufactures of lead, by charging them all with the two cents per pound laid on white and red lead, is asked by the manufacturers.

Various other paints and colors are also prepared in Philadelphia, and some other places.

#### Tin, Japaned and Plated Wares.

The manufacture of tin ware is very extensive, and Connecticut supplies the greater

part of the United States with that article; but the sheets are always imported. The manufacture of plated ware, principally for coachmakers and saddlers, employs at Philadelphia 73 workmen; and the amount annually made there, exceeds 100,000 dollars. There are other similar establishments at New York, Baltimore, Boston and Charleston.

#### *Gunpowder.*

Saltpetre is found in Virginia, Kentucky and some other of the western states and territories; but it is principally imported from the East-Indies. The manufacture of gun-powder is nearly, and may at any moment be made altogether adequate to the consumption; the importation of foreign powder amounting only to 200,000 pounds, and the exportation of American powder to 100,000 pounds. The manufacture of Brandy-wine, which employs a capital of 75,000 dollars, and 36 workmen, and is considered as the most perfect, makes alone 225,000 lbs. annually, and might make 600,000 lbs. if there was a demand for it. Two others, near Baltimore, have a capital of 100,000 dollars, and make 450,000 lbs. of a quality said lately to be equal to any imported. There are several other powder mills, in Pennsylvania, and other places; but the total amount of gunpowder made in the United States is not ascertained.

#### *Earthen and Glass Ware.*

A sufficient quantity of the coarser species of pottery is made every where; and information has been received of four manufactories of a finer kind lately established. One at Philadelphia, with a capital of 11,000 dollars, manufactures a species similar to that made in Staffordshire, in England; and the others, in Chester county, in Pennsylvania, in New-Jersey, and on the Ohio, make various kinds of Queen's ware.

Information has been obtained of ten glass manufactories, which employ about 140 glass blowers, and make annually about 27,000 boxes of window glass, containing each 100 square feet of glass. That of Boston makes crown glass equal to any imported; all the others make green or German glass, worth fifteen per cent. less—that of Pittsburgh uses coal, and all the others wood, for fuel.\* The annual importations of foreign window glass amount to 27,000 boxes; the extension of the domestic manufacture, which supplies precisely one half of the consumption, being prevented by the want of workmen.

Some of those manufactories make also green bottles and other wares; and two works,

employing together six glass blowers, have been lately erected at Pittsburgh, make decanters, tumblers, and every other description of flint glass of a superior quality.

#### *Chemical Preparations.*

Copperas is extracted in large quantities from Pyrites in Vermont, New-Jersey, and Tennessee. About 200,000 lbs. of oil of vitriol, and other acids, are annually manufactured in a single establishment at Philadelphia. Various other preparations and drugs are also made there, and in some other places, and the annual amount exported exceeds 30,000 dollars in value.

#### *Salt.*

The Salt Springs of Ononago and Cayuga, in the state of New-York, furnish about three hundred thousand bushels a year; and the quantity may be increased in proportion to the demand. Those of the western states and territories supply about an equal quantity; that, known by the name of the Wabash Saline, which belongs to the United States, making now 130,000 bushels. Valuable discoveries have also lately been made on the banks of the Kenhawa. But the annual importation of foreign salt amounts to more than three millions of bushels, and cannot be superseded by American salt, unless it be made along the sea coast. The works in the state of Massachusetts are declining, and cannot proceed, unless the duty on foreign salt should again be laid. It is necessary to shelter the works from the heavy summer rains by light roofs moving on rollers. This considerably increases the expense; and it appears, that the erection of ten thousand superficial square feet, costs one thousand dollars, and that they produce only two hundred bushels a year. A more favorable result is anticipated on the coast of North Carolina, on account of the difference in the climate; and works covering 275,000 square feet, have been lately erected there.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

Respecting the other manufactures enumerated in the former part of this report, no important or correct information has been received, except as relates to the two following:

Straw bonnets and hats are made with great success; and a small district in Rhode-Island and Massachusetts, annually exports to other parts of the Union, to the amount of 250,000 dollars.

Several attempts have been made to print calicoes, but it does not seem that the manufacturers can, without additional duties, stand the competition of similar foreign articles.—The difficulties under which they labour are stated in the petition of the calico printers of Philadelphia to congress. A considerable capital has been vested in an esta-

\* The Editor of the Baltimore Evening Post observes, that coal is used at the manufactory at Baltimore.

ishment near Baltimore, which can print 12,000 yards a week; and might be considerably extended, if the profits and the demand afforded sufficient encouragement.

From this imperfect sketch of American manufactures, it may with certainty be inferred, that their annual product exceeds one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And it is not improbable that the raw materials used, and the provisions and other articles, consumed by the manufacturers, create a home market for agricultural products, not very inferior to that which arises from foreign demand. A result more favorable than might have been expected from a view of the natural causes which impede the introduction, and retard the progress of manufactures in the United States.

The most prominent of those causes are, the abundance of land compared with the population, the high price of labour, and the want of sufficient capital. The superior attractions of agricultural pursuits, the great extension of the American commerce during the late European wars, and the continuance of habits after the causes which produced them have ceased to exist, may also be enumerated. Several of those obstacles have, however, been removed or lessened. The cheapness of provisions had always, to a certain extent, counterbalanced the high price of manual labour; and this is now, in many important branches, nearly superseded by the introduction of machinery. A great American capital has been acquired during the last twenty years; and the injudicious violations of the neutral commerce of the United States, by forcing industry and capital into other channels, have broken inveterate habits, and given a general impulse, to which must be ascribed the great increase of manufactures during the two last years.

The revenue of the United States being principally derived from duties on the importation of foreign merchandize, these have also operated as a premium in favor of American manufactures; whilst, on the other hand, the continuance of peace, and the frugality of government, have rendered unnecessary any oppressive taxes, tending materially to enhance the price of labour, or impeding any species of industry.

No cause indeed has perhaps more promoted, in every respect, the general prosperity of the United States, than the absence of those systems of internal restriction and monopoly which continue to disfigure the state of society in other countries. No laws exist here, directly or indirectly, confining man to a particular occupation or place, or excluding any citizen from any branch he may at any time think proper to pursue. Industry is in every respect perfectly free and unfettered; every species of trade, commerce, art,

profession and manufacture being equally opened to all, without requiring any previous regular apprenticeship, admission or licence. Hence the progress of America has not been confined to the improvement of her agriculture, and to the rapid formation of new settlements and states in the wilderness; but her citizens have extended their commerce through every part of the globe, and carry on with complete success even those for which a monopoly had heretofore been considered essentially necessary.

The same principle has also accelerated the introduction and progress of manufactures, and must ultimately give in that branch, as in all others, a decided superiority to the citizens of the United States over the inhabitants of countries oppressed by taxes, restrictions and monopolies. It is believed that even at this time the only powerful obstacle against which American manufactures have to struggle, arises from the vastly superior capital of the first manufacturing nation of Europe, which enables her merchants to give very long credits, to sell on small profits, and to make occasional sacrifices.

The information which has been obtained is not sufficient to submit, in conformity with the resolution of the house, the plan best calculated to protect and promote American manufactures. The most obvious means are bounties, increased duties on importations, and loans by government.

Occasional premiums might be beneficial: but a general system of bounties is more applicable to articles exported than to those manufactured for home consumption.

The present system of duties may, in some respects, be equalized and improved, so as to protect some species of manufactures without affecting the revenue. But prohibitory duties are liable to the treble objection of destroying competition, of taxing the consumer, and of diverting capital and industry into channels generally less profitable to the nation than those which would have naturally been pursued by individual interest left to itself. A moderate increase will be less dangerous, and if adopted should be continued through a certain period; for the repeal of a duty once laid, materially injures those who have relied on its permanency, as has been exemplified in the salt manufacture.

Since, however, the comparative want of capital, is the principal obstacle to the introduction and advancement of manufactures in America, it seems that the most efficient and most obvious remedy would consist in supplying the capital. For although the extension of banks may give some assistance in that respect, their operation is limited to a few places; nor does it comport with the nature of those institutions to lend for periods as long as are requisite for the establishment of manu-

factures. The United States might create a circulating stock, bearing a low rate of interest, and lend it at par to manufacturers, on principles somewhat similar to that formerly adopted by the states of New-York and Pennsylvania in their *loan offices*. It is believed that a plan might be devised by which five millions of dollars a year, but not exceeding in the whole twenty millions, might be thus lent, without any material risk of ultimate loss, and without taxing or injuring any other part of the community. All which is respectfully submitted. (Signed)

ALBERT GALLATIN.

## OBSERVATIONS UPON LUMINOUS ANIMALS.

By J. MACARTNEY, Esq.

"Light makes manifest all things:" yet light itself is not fully comprehended, as to its nature, or its operations, by the most intelligent philosopher. Whether it be a fluid put in motion; or an impulse, acting on surrounding bodies; whether it be collected, and again dispersed, by luminous bodies; are questions not yet answered beyond a doubt, much as the presentage has boasted of its knowledge. It may be affirmed, without intending a solecism, that light itself is the *darkest* of subjects; but if there be one part of this subject darker than another, it is, that power of emitting light, with which nature has endowed certain creatures;—and these, not among what we denominate the higher ranks of life, but among those *imperfect* animals, as we modestly call them, which nature seems to multiply, with unremitted activity, and in incalculable multitudes. It may be, that a better acquaintance with these shall lead us to a more correct conception of the true nature of light and luminaries: but whether or not that be its result, the subject is extremely curious, to the inquisitive in general; and no less interesting to the naturalist. The following article is *abstracted* from the *PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS* for 1810, p. 258. It is among the most instructive communications that we remember to have read on the subject; and while it opens new views of nature, it strongly connects with articles which have already appeared in our pages.

Mr. Macartney introduces his paper, by remarking, that luminous animals have in all ages attracted much attention: Aristotle and Pliny

among the ancients, and almost all the modern learned societies, witness this;—nevertheless our knowledge of them is very imperfect. The author has studied them for years; he has also received valuable assistance from the observations and discoveries of Sir Joseph Banks, made during his voyage round the world with Capt. Cook.

Luminousness has been ascribed to certain fishes, as the mackarel, the moonfish (*Tetraodon mola*) the dorado, mullet, &c.—but the fishes though covered with luminous spots, were not themselves the luminaries; but those spots which adhered to them were luminous animals. No fishes exhibit light while living. Some species of vermes have possessed the same repute, but not, says Mr. M. upon adequate evidence of the fact. Earthworms, the water flea (*cancer pulex*) the *scolopendra phosphorea*, have been added to the list: but we still desire conclusive observations on the fact.

On the passage from Madeira to Rio de Janeiro, the sea was observed by Sir Joseph Banks to be unusually luminous, flashing in many parts like lightning. He directed some of the water to be hauled up, in which he discovered two kinds of animals, that occasioned the phenomenon; the one, a crustaceous insect, which he called the cancer fulgens; the other a large species of medusa, to which he gave the name of pellucens.

The cancer fulgens bears some resemblance to the common shrimp; it is however considerably less. The legs are furnished with numerous setæ. The light of this animal, which is very brilliant, appears to issue from every part of the body.

The medusa pellucens measures about six inches across the crown or umbella; this part is marked by a number of opaque lines, that pass off from the centre to the circumference. The edge of the umbella is divided into lobules, which succeed each other, one large and two small ones alternately. From within the margin of the umbella there are suspended a number of long cord-shaped tentacula. The central part of the animal is opaque, and furnished with four thick irregularly shaped processes, which hang down in the midst of the tentacula.

This zoophyte is the most splendid of the luminous inhabitants of the ocean. The flashes of light emitted during its contractions are so vivid, as to affect the sight of the spectator.

In the notes communicated to Sir Joseph Banks by Captain Horsburgh, he remarks that the luminous state of the sea between the tropics is generally accompanied with the



appearance of a great number of marine animals of various kinds upon the surface of the water; to many of which he does not, however, attribute the property of shining. At other times, when the water which gave out light was examined, it appeared only to contain small particles of a dusky straw colour which dissolved with the slightest touch of the finger. He likewise observes, that in Bombay, during the hot weather of May and June, he has frequently seen the edges of the sea much illuminated by minute sparkling points.

At sunrise, on April 12, 1798, in the Arabian sea, he perceived several luminous spots in the water, which conceiving to be animals, he went in a boat and caught one. It proved to be an insect somewhat resembling in appearance the woodlouse, and was about one third of an inch in length. When viewed with the microscope, it seemed to be formed by sections of a thin crustaceous substance. During the time that any fluid remained in the animal, it shone brilliantly like the fire-fly.

In the month of June in the same year, he picked up another luminous insect on a sandy beach, which was also covered with a thin shell, but it was of a different shape, and a larger animal than that taken in the Arabian sea.

By comparing the above description with an elegant pen and ink drawing, which was made by Captain Horsburgh, and accompanied his paper, I have no doubt, that both these insects were monoculi; the first evidently belongs to the genus *limulus* of Muller; I shall therefore beg leave to distinguish it by the name of *limulus noctilucus*.

My pursuits, and the state of my health, having frequently led me to the coast, I have had many opportunities of making observations upon the animals, which illuminate our own seas. Of these I have discovered three species: one of which is a beroe not hitherto described by authors; another agrees so nearly with the medusa hemispherica, that I conceive it to be the same, or at least a variety of that species; the third is a minute species of medusa, which I believe to be the luminous animal, so frequently seen by navigators, although it has never been distinctly examined or described.

I first met with these animals in the month of October 1804, at Herne Bay, a small watering place upon the northern coast of Kent. Having observed the sea to be extremely luminous for several nights, I had a considerable quantity of the water taken up. When perfectly at rest, no light was emitted, but on the slightest agitation of the vessel in which the water was contained, a brilliant scintillation was perceived, particularly towards the surface; and when the vessel was suddenly

struck, a flash of light issued from the top of the water, in consequence of so many points shining at the same moment. When any of these sparkling points were removed from the water, they no longer yielded any light. They were so transparent, that in the air they appeared like globules of water. They were more minute than the head of the smallest pin. Upon the slightest touch, they broke and vanished from the sight. Having strained a quantity of the luminous water, a great number of these transparent corpuscles were obtained upon the cloth; and the water, which had been strained, did not afterward exhibit the least light. I then put some sea water, that had been rendered particularly clear by repeated filtrations, into a large glass; and having floated in it a fine cloth, on which I had previously collected a number of luminous points, several of them were liberated, and became distinctly visible in their natural element, by placing the glass before a piece of dark coloured paper. They were observed to have a tendency to come to the surface of the water, and after the glass was set by for some time, they were found congregated together, and when thus collected in a body, they had a dusky straw colour, although individually they were so transparent, as to be perfectly invisible, except under particular circumstances. Their substance was indeed so extremely tender and delicate, that they did not become opaque in distilled vinegar or alcohol, until immersed in these liquors for a considerable time.

On examining these minute globules with the microscope, I found that they were not quite perfect spheres, but had an irregular depression on one side, which was formed of an opaque substance, that projected a little way inwards, producing such an appearance as would arise from tying the neck of a round bag, and turning it into the body.

The motions of these creatures in the water were slow and graceful, and not accompanied by any visible contraction of their bodies. After death they always subsided to the bottom of the vessel.

From the sparkling light afforded by this species, I shall distinguish it by the name of *medusa scintillans*.

The night following that, on which I discovered the preceding animal, I caught the two other luminous species. One of these I shall call the beroe fulgens.

This most elegant creature is of a colour changing between purple, violet, and pale blue; the body is truncated before, and pointed behind; but the form is difficult to assign, as it is varied by partial contractions, at the animal's pleasure. Of the two extremes of form this creature assumes, the first is somewhat like that of a cucumber, which, as being the one it takes when at rest, should

perhaps be considered as its proper shape: the other resembles a pear, and is the figure it has in the most contracted state. The body is hollow, or forms internally an infundibular cavity, which has a wide opening before, and appears also to have a small aperture posteriorly, through which it discharges its excrements. The posterior two thirds of the body are ornamented with eight longitudinal ciliated ribs, the processes of which are kept in such a rapid rotatory motion, while the animal is swimming, that they appear like the continual passage of a fluid along the ribs. The ciliated ribs have been described by Professor Mitchell as arteries, in a luminous beroe, which I suspect was no other than the species I am now giving an account of.

When the beroe fulgens swam gently near the surface of the water, its whole body became occasionally illuminated in a slight degree; during its contractions, a stronger light issued from the ribs, and when a sudden shock was communicated to the water, in which several of these animals were placed, a vivid flash was thrown out. If the body were broken, the fragments continued luminous for some seconds, and being rubbed on the hand, left a light like that of phosphorus; this however, as well as every other mode of emitting light, ceased after the death of the animal.

The hemispherical species of medusa, that I discovered, had a very faint purple colour. The largest that I found, measured about three quarters of an inch in diameter. The margin of the umbella was undivided, and surrounded internally by a row of pale brown spots, and numerous small twisted tentacula: four opaque lines crossed in an arched manner from the circumference towards the centre of the animal: an opaque irregular shaped process hung down from the middle of the umbella: when this part was examined with a lens of high powers, I discovered that it was inclosed in a sheath in which it moved, and that the extremity of the process was divided into four tentacula, covered with little cups or suckers, like those on the tentacula of the cuttle-fish. I would propose to call it the *medusa lucida*.

In this species, the central part and the spot round the margin are commonly seen to shine on lifting the animal out of the water into the air, presenting the appearance of an illuminated wheel; and when it is exposed to the usual percussion of the water, the transparent parts of its body are alone luminous.

In the month of September 1805, I again visited Herne Bay, and frequently had opportunities of witnessing the luminous appearance of the sea. I caught many of the hemispherical and minute species of medusa, but not one of the beroe fulgens. I observed, that these luminous animals always retreated from the sur-

face of the water, as soon as the moon rose. I found also, that exposure to the day-light took away their property of shining, which was revived by placing them for some time in a dark situation.

In that season I had two opportunities of seeing an extended illumination of the sea, produced by the above animals. The first night I saw this singular phenomenon was extremely dark, many of the *medusa scintillans* and *medusa hemispherica* had been observed at low water, but on the return of the tide, they had suddenly disappeared. On looking towards the sea, I was astonished to perceive a flash of light of about six yards broad, extend from the shore, for apparently the distance of a mile and a half along the surface of the water. The second time that I saw this sort of light proceed from the sea, it did not take the same form, but was diffused over the surface of the waves next the shore, and was so strong, that I could for the moment distinctly see my servant, who stood at a little distance from me; he also perceived it, and called out to me at the same instant. On both these occasions the flash was visible for about four or five seconds, and although I watched for it a considerable time, I did not see it repeated.

A diffused luminous appearance of the sea, in some respects different from what I have seen, has been described by several navigators.

Godeheu de Riville saw the sea assume the appearance of a plain of snow on the coast of Malabar.

Captain Horsburgh, in the notes he gave to Sir Joseph Banks, says, there is a peculiar phenomenon sometimes seen within a few degrees distance of the coast of Malabar, during the rainy monsoon, which he had an opportunity of observing. At midnight the weather was cloudy, and the sea was particularly dark, when suddenly it changed to a white flaming colour all around.\* This bore no resemblance to the sparkling or glowing appearance he had observed on other occasions in seas near the equator, but was a regular white colour, like milk, and did not continue more than ten minutes. A similar phenomenon, he says, is frequently seen in the Banda sea, and is very alarming to those, who have never perceived or heard of such an appearance before.

This singular phenomenon appears to be explained by some observations communicated to me by Mr. Langstaff, a surgeon in the city, who formerly made several voyages. In going from New Holland to China, about half an hour after sunset, every person on board was astonished by a milky appearance

\* Compare Lit. Pan. Vol. VII. p. 323.

of the sea: the ship seemed to be surrounded by ice covered with snow. Some of the company supposed they were in soundings, and that a coral bottom gave this curious reflection, but on sounding with 70 fathoms of line no bottom was met with. A bucket of water being hauled up, Mr. Langstaff examined it in the dark, and discovered a great number of globular bodies, each about the size of a pin's head, linked together. The chains thus formed did not exceed three inches in length, and emitted a pale phosphoric light. By introducing his hand into the water, Mr. Langstaff raised upon it several chains of the luminous globules; which were separated by opening the fingers, but readily reunited on being brought again into contact, like globules of quicksilver. The globules, he says, were so transparent, that they could not be perceived when the hand was taken into the light.

This extraordinary appearance of the sea was visible for two nights. As soon as the moon exerted her influence, the sea changed to its natural dark colour, and exhibited distinct glittering points, as at other times. The phenomenon, he says, had never been witnessed before by any of the company on board, although some of the crew had been two or three times round the globe.

I consider this account of Mr. Langstaff very interesting and important, as it proves, that the diffused light of the sea is produced by an assemblage of minute medusæ on the surface of the water.

In June 1806, I found the sea at Margate more richly stored with the small luminous medusæ than I have ever seen it. A bucket of the water being set by for some time, the animals sought the surface, and kept up a continual sparkling, which must have been occasioned by the motions of individuals, as the water was perfectly at rest. A small quantity of the luminous water was put into a glass jar, and on standing some time, the medusæ collected at the top of the jar, and formed a gelatinous mass, one inch and a half thick, and of a reddish or mud colour, leaving the water underneath perfectly clear.

In order to ascertain if these animals would materially alter their size, or assume the figure of any other known species of medusæ, I kept them alive for 25 days, by carefully changing the water in which they were placed; during which time, although they appeared as vigorous as when first taken, their form was not in the slightest degree altered, and their size but little increased. By this experiment I was confirmed in the opinion of their being a distinct species, as the young *actinia* and medusæ exhibit the form of the parent in a much shorter period than the above.

Mr. M. has also caught on the same coast, the *beroe fulgens*; and he has seen the *medusa scintillans* on the coasts of Sussex, and of Wales.

In the month of April, last year, I caught a number of the *beroe fulgens* in the sea at Hastings: they were of various sizes, from about the half of an inch in length, to the bulk of the head of a large pin. I found many of them adhering together in the sea; some of the largest sort were covered with small ones, which fell off when the animals were handled; and, by a person unaccustomed to observe these creatures, would have been taken for a phosphoric substance. On putting a number of them into a glass, containing clear sea water, they still showed a disposition to congregate upon the surface. I observed, that, when they adhered together, they showed no contractile motion in any part of their body, which explains the cause of the pale or white colour of the diffused light of the ocean. The flashes of light, which I saw come from the sea at Herne bay, were probably produced by a sudden and general effort of the medusæ to separate from each other, and descend in the water.

The *medusa scintillans* almost constantly exists in the different branches of Milford haven, that are called *pills*. I have sometimes found these animals collected in such vast numbers in those situations, that they bore a considerable proportion to the volume of the water in which they were contained: thus, from a gallon of sea water in a luminous state I have strained above a pint of these medusæ. I have found the sea under such circumstances to yield me more support in swimming, and the water to taste more disagreeably than usual; probably the difference of density, that has been remarked at different times in the water of the sea, may be referred to this cause.

All my own observations lead me to conclude, that the *medusa scintillans* is the most frequent source of the light of the sea around this country, and by comparing the accounts of others with each other, and with what I have myself seen, I am persuaded, that it is so likewise in other parts of the world. Some navigators have actually described this species of medusa, without being aware of its nature.

Mr. Bajou, sailing from France to Cayenne—Dr. Le Roy, sailing from Naples to France—Professor Mitchell of New York, on the coast of America—Forster, off the Cape of Good Hope, appear to have found the same animal.

[To be concluded in our next.]

## THE ALPS.

JOURNAL OF M. DOLOMIEU'S LAST VISIT.

[Continued from page 133.]

It was almost night when we passed through Dovedio. The houses of this place stand apart from each other, but are linked, as it were, by rows of vines, which are trained after the Italian manner. I remarked, that much millet is sowed here, as well as another species of grain, with the name of which I am unacquainted. We ran much risk, in pursuing, in the dark, a road so dangerous as this is; and to which we were entire strangers. It was half past ten o'clock before we reached Domod'Ossolo.

At seven o'clock the next morning, we set out for Val-Formazza. Here, we crossed a small portion of Italy. Dolomieu observed, that it seemed to him that he recognized, in this spot, the softness of climate which characterizes that country. On all sides, there are abundance of vines, of which a part are trained in the Italian manner; that is, in festoons, of a sufficient height to be passed under. Their fruit was of two kinds, black and white, and might be gathered on horseback, but was not yet ripe. The other vines are planted at such a distance asunder, as to allow rye to be sowed between them. Much manure is usually employed here, and for this reason the wine is of a very inferior quality. Every one knows, that in Burgundy, the best districts use no manure at all. A great deal of sarrazin is sowed here, and the plant appears to me to bear a larger leaf than with us. The maize is of a very middling quality.

Champeaux followed us. We went through the village of Portemalius, near which the Toccia is crossed by two different bridges, which are both said to be of Roman construction. Dolomieu thought that they discovered no mark of antiquity. We crossed a valley of which the further end is very beautiful. On the tops of the mountains we saw much snow. We passed Pioda, and soon reached St. Roch. Dolomieu had greatly amused himself in raising our hopes of an excellent dinner. But when we arrived, the pastor even refused us bread; though he afterwards gave a bait to our mules. We completed our journey through the Val-Formazza, and lodged at Martello, with Antonietti, a very celebrated cheese-merchant. In this district, German is every where spoken. Harvest was now getting in; and at the same time we saw the young rye above ground: among the mountains it is necessary to sow early, if you wish not to be overtaken by winter. The second crop of hay was also cutting. We went, this day, more than nine leagues on

foot. We conversed, for some distance along the road, with a priest, who told us there were large quantities of gold in the neighbourhood.

This wealth, however, reduced itself, for the most part, into pyrites. The notion of gold is so much the more generally spread, as there really are places, in which the pyrites contain that metal, and are fused to advantage. Near Martello, we found chrystals which resembled tremolite; but we could not very nicely examine them, because they had undergone the action of fire, having been in a lime-kiln.

We left Martello at half past six in the morning, and passed two hours on a neighbouring mountain, where we found a white striking lime-stone, of which the fracture was sextuple; that is, it divided, not only in directions parallel to its faces, but in directions diagonal to them. This phenomenon, previously known to the Germans, has been ascertained in the most positive manner. It has resulted from the observations of Dolomieu, that these qualities belong only to the primitive limestone, and form a distinguishing character, which separates it from the secondary lime-stone. Dolomieu also thought that he discovered, in different pieces, some indications of gold. We found a green mica; but Dolomieu was of opinion, that the colour was not proper to the substance, but adventitiously derived.

We took a guide of the place, and were soon led to the cascade of Frua, which falls in several deep descents from a height of more than six thousand French feet. Saussure has given a ravishing description of it. This cascade is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland, and the landscape around it is in an extraordinary degree agreeable. Below, all the houses are constructed with wood, as in Norway; but above, they are of hewn stone. We did not see a soul. The sun animated the verdure; but no beast, no bird, interrupted the majestic silence. "Here," said Dolomieu, "so perfect a tranquillity surrounds us, that nature herself seems to invite us to hold our peace." We went through the valley of Arial, where we found a large mass of superb gray and white dolomite, mingled with mica. We went through the valley of Olgea. Our guide left us at the hospital; but we had much difficulty in finding the remainder of our way, which was a continual descent. At length, we reached an inn, and obtained a sight of the fine chain of the Saint Gothard. Further on, we passed through several villages, in all of which there are little dealers who sell specimens of minerals, but who, since the revolution, have made no search, and were now in possession of nothing that claimed attention. The valley, which is very pleasant, is



called Val-Bedretto, through which the Tesino runs. Italian is the only language spoken in it. At seven, we reached Ayrolo.

We lodged at the great inn. Dolomieu was much attached to the landlord and his family, whom he knew by having lodged with them before. He listened with the strongest sensibility to the history of the misfortunes of these worthy people, once very rich, but now ruined by the sacrifices which they had made for the support of the French army. The next day, we reached Datio Grandi. On our way, at Piotta, we called on a man who sold us several specimens of cyanite and granite. We supped in company with several persons, who, after the Swiss custom, had their pencils continually in their hands, for making calculations.

We set out in the morning with our guide, who was our dealer of Piotta, and ascended the Campo Longo, in search of tremolite. It requires two hours and a half to reach the summit, and we found the descent difficult; we soon found dolomite on our way. We met with a *chalet*, which is a sort of hut in which the peasants, who have the care of the milk which the cows give, while on the mountains, are lodged. At this point we began to distinguish the summit of the mountain. Higher up, we saw both grey and white dolomite, of which the strata are intermingled. Dolomieu thought that our guide, through interested motives, did not take us to the place where we might have found the finest tremolite. We had some difficulty in selecting specimens equal in goodness to what we had seen elsewhere. Finer specimens are usually found at this place than at Tremola, the vicinity from which it takes its name. There is also here the white tremolite. Green talc, and a grey calcareous spath, ink tremolite and dolomite, are sometimes found here. Dolomieu took a fine specimen of tremolite from the summit, and consented, though with some difficulty, to receive from Champeaux a beautiful specimen of titanium. In a wall near the *chalet*, we met with so fine silky tremolites, in pencils, and disposed in stars, that Dolomieu regretted we did not throw away what we had collected above, in order to carry away more of them, than, so loaded, we were able. We were obliged to hire two women to carry our treasures.

We returned to Datio Grandi. Here we paid toll; but what is most extraordinary is this, that even those who go on foot give a half *batsh* (a sous and a half French) each. The cheese of the valley of Leventin is among the best in Switzerland, and is carried for sale into almost all parts of Italy. This year it cost, new, twenty-one sous, and old, twenty-five sous per pound, of thirty-five ounces; which is much dearer than

before the revolution. Throughout this valley, the soil is cultivated with the spade, and is very dear. As much as can be carried out between the two arms, is sold for five francs. It is of the best quality.

The inns in this country are expensive, and this for the obvious reason, that all the necessities of life are brought from without, on the back of mules. The red wine, which is very sour, sells as high as thirty-five sous per bottle. In the evening, in wet clothes, we reached the village of Ayrolo. It is proper that I should forewarn such mineralogists as come into this quarter, that they should carry paper with them, none being to be purchased in all this town. In the vicinity, the harvest of prime salt is peculiarly rich. It is not enough said Dolomieu, to collect; we must preserve. We were obliged, therefore, to pack our specimens in barrels, bedding them in hay. This, indeed, was our constant practice, but we took the further precaution, to wrap them in paper, and tie them round with string. At this place, we met our friend, professor Wiedeman, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ott, with whom I had travelled in Germany four years before. Ayrolo is prettily situated, on the side of Saint Gothard. Lund has drawn a fine view of it. From Ayrolo we made an excursion to the Val Canaria, which is at a league's distance. We examined the adjacent walls. There are fine rocks on every side. Gypsum is found in large masses, with a mixture of mica, but for the most part altered by the air. The dolomite is very pure. There are pretty talcose micaceous rocks, with *grenatz*, white cyanite in small quantities, and hornblendes of a very beautiful form, but exceedingly difficult to break; to which are to be added, limestone mingled with quartz; *petro-silex* of Saussure, which is not always the same with that of the Swedish mineralogists; green mica, grey *grenatz*, &c. Dolomieu had previously given me some lessons for forming specimens of a handsome appearance, and at the same time of scientific utility. I had so well profited by his instructions, that the painter who accompanied me, having entered my room when I had spread out my morsels of stone, was enraptured with their beauty: you may observe now, "said Dolomieu, that your collection gives pleasure even to those who are wholly unacquainted with mineralogy, a result which I am sure will never be obtained from slovenly collections, such as are more commonly seen. It is true that it costs a little more trouble; but the expense of carriage is the same in either form, and by this means you acquire a collection which may perhaps be useful and agreeable to connoisseurs." Brocc, a species of cauliflower very common in Italy, is generally eaten here.

Almost in every village that we passed, we saw fountains in the middle of the streets, with troughs for horses to drink out of. At every one of these places Dolomieu drew out his leathern cup, saying, "come, let us pay homage to the Naiad."

After dinner, we travelled more than five leagues through the Ober-Alps, to go to Santa Maria, which has the Val-Canaria on its right. We passed the mountain of Piara, which appeared to me to be more than eleven hundred toises high. It has a fine cascade, and affords a magnificent prospect from its summit. Among the objects is a lake of more than a league in circumference. There is scarcely any wood, but a *chalet*, at the end of the valley, gives birth to those philosophical ideas in which the mind so readily employs itself in mountainous situations. It was a real delight to travel with Dolomieu. He felt with transport the least beauty of nature. We passed the lake Lugandin, and at length reached Santa Maria by roads full of large stones. It was not a *chalet*, as I had thought it, but a solitary house, built with stones, in which a peasant and his family lived the whole year round. We found milk but no bread; the latter, however, we had fortunately brought with us. The peasant had but one bed; but this he offered us with the cordiality of a Swiss. We could not think of accepting it.

We left Santa Maria in the morning, to go to Discentis. Below, we found quartz, with a portion of mica, and, higher up, we met with granite. After this, we passed through the village of Medine, which, judging from the houses, appeared to me to be very poor. Near at hand, we saw large blocks of granite. The strata become vertical a little to the south. On the right, the rock is foliated; on the left is granite. The harvest was not begun, the wheat and barley being still green. We were obliged to make a considerable circuit, after passing Plata, to reach Discentis. We reckoned this journey a good three leagues; for the high road, which leads to this town, had been torn up by a torrent, an accident not uncommon in Switzerland. We saw at a distance the walls of an ancient convent of Benedictines, which formerly served as a school for the vicinity. This edifice, as well as the town, had been burnt by the French. The calamity was related to us by a Benedictine, who was well pleased to meet with a Dane, and who complimented me on the good reception which Copenhagen had given to the English. The French had come into this part of the county with fifteen hundred men. The peasants took arms against them, and treated them so roughly that they were reduced to five hundred. What followed shows the extent to which retaliation is carried during war! The French obtained rein-

forcements, and totally overthrew the Swiss. The peasants, in revenge, determined on slaughtering the prisoners; and this horrible project they put into execution against more than one company. On this account, the commander in chief ordered Discentis and all its environs, where this cruelty was committed, to be burned. They visited the convent, to which they had given a safeguard. In it, they found a number of shirts steeped in blood. On this, they put a barrel of gunpowder beneath its walls, and blew it into the air. There are eighteen monks. The prior calls himself a prince, but he is not a prince of the holy Roman empire, as some writers assert. The site of the convent is exceedingly extensive, for the students were furnished with lodging-rooms within the walls. One of the monks, named Platius, informed me that he had possessed a large collection of minerals, which had become a prey to the gunpowder. He was well acquainted with the German authors in this branch of science, and informed us that there were several of his communications in Haller's *Bibliothèque Helvétique*. Much building is going forward at Discentis.

We made a little excursion into a neighbouring valley which is watered by the Rhine. I wished to cross the river on a plank which lay across it. I called the guide to my assistance; the plank was not strong enough to bear the weight of both; we fell into the river, which, fortunately was not very deep at the place; and, reaching the other side, we set about gathering raspberries and strawberries. We found soft serpentine, which serves for making candlesticks, and a tælose rock, wholly altered by the air. We lodged in a bad inn, and paid dearly for every thing.

The environs of Discentis are very fertile. Much bearded wheat is sown. From the Valley Levantin, there is a custom of drying the wheat on scaffolds that are formed of ten or twelve pieces of wood, on which little sheaves are suspended, and left exposed to the sun. This practice obtains also in Norway, especially with regard to peas. We set out at seven o'clock in the morning. It is seven leagues to the village of Andermat or Urseren, which name is given to the country itself, which was lately a republic. Mountains of snow, on the right hand and left. Lower down, a cheerful opening, through which flows the Rhine. We came nearer and nearer to the mountains of snow. We passed the valley of Taretsh, in which the Romantich language, composed of Latin, German, and Altic words, is spoken. The existence of this language is difficult to account for, amid the dialects of the surrounding country. The villages have two names. That which approaches nearest to the Italian

is commonly derived from a Saint. The villages are well built. Flax-seed is spread upon large cloths to dry. I did not learn whether they make oil from it, but I suppose that they do. Nothing is more difficult than to make observations on the economy of a country, when we are unacquainted with the language. We reached Andermat, after passing through the valley of Ober-alp, which is embellished with a magnificent lake.

Urseren was lately one of the smallest republics existing. It had but eleven hundred inhabitants, a population which will be seen to be inferior to that of San-Marino. It is one of the most elevated of the inhabited valleys. It has sometimes twelve feet of snow. In the whole republic there is but a single shade, which is thrown by a little grove of firs, at the back of the town of Urseren, and which is its protection against *Avalanches*. Hence this grove is guarded with religious veneration. We lost no time in going to the house of M. Nager, formerly a famous dealer in minerals, but who had, at this time, only some bad crystals of feld-spath and rock-crystal, for which he asked exorbitant prices, especially those that were in any way damaged. Dolomieu himself assured me, that he did not see so fine a specimen of cyanite as that of which he had made presents to all his friends at Paris, having purchased, the last time he was at Urseren, a whole barrel of this substance. We were told, that not only minerals are no longer sought for, but that half of those who were best acquainted with them are dead. The summits of Saint Gothard have for some years past been constantly covered with snow. It happens also, that according to some, the places which contain the most valuable specimens, as those of titanium and others, are lately buried under fragments of rock. Dolomieu raked up, at another merchant's, a large crystal of appatit, of a rare form. We could get no account of the place where it had been found.

General Money, who has had the chief command in Italy, and restored tranquillity to the Cisalpine territory, arrived in the evening at this place, on his way to spend a few days at home, at Besançon. He is highly spoken of for the prudence of his conduct, beloved by all Switzerland, a fact which was sufficiently attested by the flattering reception he met with wherever he went.

At a quarter of a league from Andermat, is the Trou d'Uii. This is a subterraneous passage of about two hundred feet long, which has been wrought into the granite. It is seven leagues to Altorf, a journey which we performed on foot. The road is beautiful, and every step presents a landscape.

(To be continued).

#### BRITISH COMMERCE AND PUBLIC CURRENCY.

WE have no intention, at present, of resuming our Consideration of the Report on the Gold Coin and Bullion of this Country, in a formal article: nevertheless, as the subject is confessedly of vital importance to our national interests, as it continues to agitate the public mind considerably, as many opinions and statements are issuing from the press, and as much remains to be obtained in point of information concerning it, we shall maintain some attention to such new facts as are communicated from good authority, and are necessary to the formation of a correct judgment on the whole of the question. We have already congratulated our country that the subject is become the theme of discussion, in its present stage; and we entertain no doubt but what the issue of it will prove HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS, in a variety of instances and ways, to the commercial prosperity of Britain.

Our readers are already acquainted with the great difference between the *official* value and the *real* value of articles entered at the Custom-house, whether for exportation or for importation; but it appears from Mr. S. Cock's "Examination of the Report of the Bullion Committee,"\* that still further information is necessary to enable us fully to understand the *real* price of commodities for the past year; we, therefore, avail ourselves of a part of that gentleman's communications, as assisting in taking one step in this inquiry. — Moreover, Mr. Chalmers, a gentleman well-known, both as to talent and assiduity, in the literary world, has started a remark, which certainly is entitled to unprejudiced attention. In his "Considerations on Commerce, Bullion and Coin, Circulation and Exchanges,"† he has noticed an error in the mode of stating the commercial accounts of the nation which in those of an individual would be attended with fallacious consequences. The *imports* into Britain are paid for *immediately* (say midsummer of the year, e. g. 1809), but the *exports* from Britain (say, sent at midsummer 1809) are not paid for under 18 or 20 months, consequently, the returns for whatever was *imported and paid for*, and again *exported*, are not paid, nor will be received till January or February, 1811; — so that, till these returns are come to hand in 1811, the fair comparison of profit and loss for the year 1809 cannot be ascertained. On the same principle, the commercial income of 1809 was partly composed of returns for the

\* Printed for Richardson, London; 1810: price 5s.

† Printed for Stockdale, London; 1811: price 6s. 6d.

outgoings in 1807. We do not inquire whether the accounts of a nation differ in this particular from those of an individual; but we have thought this gentleman's statement deserving of a place in our work.

On the subject of Country Banks, we inserted, from among those with which we had been favoured respecting them, *two letters*; the first the *most favourable*, the second the *least favourable* to them, generally speaking.\*

—We have since received several others, of which we should have availed ourselves, had not their length forbid; but none of them disclose anecdotes so dishonourable as those stated by Mr. C. in an Appendix to his pamphlet. He mentions banks set up *without possessing a single Guinea in real property to open with!!* By way of contrast to such nefarious adventurers, we have received from another friend, a list of *fourteen banks*, whose *real property* would make the £7,000,000, supposed to be the entire capital of *all the country banks*, by our former correspondent.

The truth is, that in this business, as in all others, there are *solid, half-solid, and non-solid* houses: and, therefore, that character, which would be justice in regard to some, is calumny in regard to others.

The list of country banks which closes this article is taken from Mr. Chalmers.

#### BALANCE OF TRADE

In 1809, on an Average of several Years as calculated by Mr. Irving, is £14,884,649.

Deductions as estimated by Mr. Cock.

IMPORTS FROM THE BALTIC, &c. viz. Dr.

Flax, Hemp, and Tallow.

Flax imported ..... cwt. 532,942

Average price of 3 years, per cwt. £3

£1,598,826 £.

Lower than 1809, at least one-third.... 532,942

Hemp imported..... 795,963 cwt.

Average 3 years, per cwt. .... £2. 10s.

£1,989,907

Lower than 1809, one-third ..... 663,302

Tallow imported..... 349,302 cwt.

Average 3 years, per cwt. .... £2. 10s.

£873,255

Lower than 1809, one-third..... 291,085

#### IMPORTS FROM AMERICA.

Tobacco.

Imported chiefly by vessels that broke the embargo..... 28,858,418 lbs.

Average price, per lb..... 4d.

£485,993

Lower than 1809, one-half..... 242,996

\* In the second letter there was an error by the omission of a cypher: the sum of £700,000 should have been £7,000,000.

#### IMPORTS FROM SPAIN, &c.

Sheep's Wool imported .. 3,046,608 lbs.

Average of 3 years, per lb..... 5s.

£761,652

Lower than 1809, one-half ..... 380,826

Exports in 1809, to the West-India Islands, and Continent of America

£38,827,375

Of this portion I imagine that the exports to Spanish America, Brazil, St. Domingo, and the British free ports in the West-Indies, for which returns have not yet been received, amount to, at least..... 8,000,000

#### Bills drawn on Government

For Army Extraordinaries, Foreign Parts,

Dec. 1808, and Dec. 1809 ..... 4,162,290

#### Specie and Bullion.

Exported by Government in 1809 .... 1,540,000

#### Bills drawn from Abroad.

On the Pay-Office, Victualling-Office, Transport-Office, Navy-Office, and Ordnance-Boards, in 1809 ..... 4,000,000

The remaining causes of the balance of trade being against us, as assigned by the Evidence, I do not feel myself competent to bring into the account in figures; I therefore pass them over for the present, and proceed to state such **ADDITIONAL CAUSES**, as, in my opinion, may be added to this account, in reduction of the balance.

#### Purchases of Foreign Ships.

I think it will be stated low at 500 vessels, of 200 tons each, on an average; making 100,000 tons, at £10 per ton ..... £1,600,000

Deduct one year's freight less the outfits, &c. .... 500,000

Difference.... 500,000

The **EXPORTS** from this country in the year 1809, to Europe alone, amounted to..... £27,190,337

Supposing that, for this sum, Returns were made in goods to the amount of ..... £17,190,337

Left a balance of .. £10,000,000 to be remitted. In the ordinary course of trade, none of these goods (or only a small proportion of them), would have been sent from hence unless by orders from abroad, when remittances would have been made, or directions would have been given to draw for the cost and charges; but, in the new state of things, they have, for the greatest part, been shipped by British merchants, on speculation, principally to Heligoland, Malta,



Cadiz, and other entrepôts; and as it is well-known that there have been no importations of bullion from Europe, and as it seems quite out of the question to suppose that any part of the proceeds of these goods has been remitted circuitously through any country out of Europe; it may, I think, be assumed, that, at the close of the year 1809, the balance of 10 millions remained to be received, and consequently, that this sum, in forming the balance of the year, should be placed to the debit of the account; since, as affecting the exchanges, the goods might as well have remained in the warehouses of this kingdom: but, in order not to overcharge this item, compute it only at ..... 5,000,000

Total Dr. £25,313,441

Deduct the favorable balance, as shewn by the Custom-house accounts (pages 62 and 70)..... Cr. £14,884,649

*Leaves a difference (for balance against this country), between the sums we had actually received for our goods exported; and the sums that we had paid—that were due—and that we had sent abroad for public purposes—in our intercourse with all the world, during the year 1809—ten millions four hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two pounds sterling: £10,428,792*

Confining the question to Europe alone.

Mr. Irving estimates the balance in Cr. our favour in 1809 ..... £7,368,736

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Against this set.              | Dr.      |
| The under estimate of value of |          |
| Flax imported .....            | £532,942 |
| Hemp .....                     | 663,302  |
| Tallow .....                   | 225,000  |
| Wool .....                     | 380,826  |

|                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                                                       | £1,802,070  |
| Cost of foreign ships .....                                           | 250,000     |
| Goods exported; returns not come                                      | 5,000,000   |
| Bills drawn on government; and specie and bullion exported, suppose . | 7,000,000   |
|                                                                       | £14,052,070 |

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Deduct balance by Custom-house accounts..... | 7,368,736  |
|                                              | £6,683,334 |

The result will still appear to be, that the balance has been greatly against us. A want of bullion with which to pay it, was the certain consequence; and a considerable rise in the price no less certain.

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According to the real value of the exports, between Britain and the neighbouring Continent, the real balance of trade was against Britain, in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, while, in 1808, the balance, in favour of Britain, was two millions less, than that exhibited, in the Committee's statement; and, in 1809, the favourable balance was only *one-half* of what the Committee exhibits: neither was it very consistent with business, nor to the practice of trade, to bring forward the favourable balance of 1809, to bear on the exchanges of the same year, which, according to the course of commerce, and the nature of things, as stated, by the practical men, can only bear on the subsequent exchange, of 1810: thus, according to the committee's own documents, stood the genuine balance of trade on our European commerce, in the four following years:

| Years. | Exports: real value. | Imports: real value. | Balance in favour of Britain. | Balance against Britain. |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|        | £.                   | £.                   | £.                            | £.                       |
| 1805   | 20,435,940           | 21,744,762           | .....                         | 1,308,822                |
| 1806   | 17,574,243           | 17,855,524           | .....                         | 308,281                  |
| 1807   | 15,420,514           | 17,442,755           | .....                         | 2,022,241                |
| 1808   | 13,983,123           | 8,905,099            | 5,078,024                     | —                        |
| Total. | 67,386,820           | 65,948,140           | 1,438,680                     | 3,689,344                |

We now perceive, by deducting the adverse balance of £3,680,344 from the favourable balance of £5,078,024, according to the Committee's document, that the balance of trade, on our European commerce, on those four years was only £1,438,680. Now, it will appear, on the contrary, that the expenditure of government, on the neighbouring continent, during the same four years, with the remittances to foreigners, on their funded property, amounted together to upwards of £15,000,000. The subjoined statement will evince the truth of this striking fact:

|                                                                    |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| In 1805, the expenditure of government abroad, was upwards of..... | £3,000,000 |
| Remittances, dividend of foreign Stock-holders ....                | 680,000    |
|                                                                    | 3,680,000  |

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| In 1806, the expenditure of government abroad, exceeded.. | £2,100,000 |
| The remittances, for foreign dividends .....              | 680,000    |
|                                                           | 2,780,000  |

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| In 1807, the expenditure of government abroad, exceeded.. | £5,500,000 |
| Foreign dividends, full....                               | 680,000    |
|                                                           | 3,180,000  |

|                                                           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| In 1808, the expenditure of government abroad, exceeded.. | £5,500,000 |
| Foreign dividends.....                                    | 677,700    |
| The remittances to foreigners, for stock sold, .....      | 655,800    |
|                                                           | 6,833,500  |

N

The total remittance of those 4 years £16,473,500  
But, deduct the favourable balance of  
trade with Europe, in those 4 years £1,438,680

Real balance to be sent to Europe, in  
bullion, or goods, in those 4 years £15,034,920

Much of this vast balance must have been liquidated, by the proceeds of the balances due to Britain, from her Colonies and from America: but, as it requires full eighteen months, to bring round the payments, from the Colonies, and America, part of that grand balance, in favour of Europe, must have remained, as a pressure, upon the year 1809: and, in addition to what thus remained, unliquidated, on those four years, ending with 1808,

In 1809, there was so large an expenditure of Government on the European Continent, &c. as £8,035,230

Remittances made for foreign dividends 592,980

Ditto, for foreign stock sold out.... 1,040,000

Total remittances to Europe, that year, £9,668,210

In 1809, the trade of Britain with Europe, stood thus:

Exports, according to the real value

£27,190,337

Imports,.... ditto..... 19,821,601

Balance, in favor of Britain £7,368,736

Now, this balance of trade in 1809, amounting to £7,368,736, could not, we see, meet the much larger payments, amounting to £9,668,210, which were obviously requisite, for the public expenditure, and for stock sales, and dividends, in the same year.

With regard to the number of Country Banks, it was said that, their number decreased, from about 280, in the beginning of 1793, to about 230, in the beginning of 1797. In 1808, there were some more than 600; by the list lately published (1810) there appears to be 721. But, both these numbers in 1808, and 1810, are incorrect; as they include all the banks, and branches of banks, in Scotland; and count some twice over. The Country Banks have increased 100, within the last two years. In 1810, the number of Country Banks, in England, and Wales, were 636, including, 2 in Berwick, 3 in Guernsey, 2 in Jersey, and 1 in the Isle of Man. In 1810, the number of banks in Scotland, were 36; of this 36, there are 13 in Edinburgh; viz. 3 chartered banks, and 10 others; and the number of branches is somewhat more; in all about 83. In 1810, the total number in Britain, exclusive of London, was 729; there were then in London 66. But the subjoined Document will be found more specific and satisfactory.

A Statement of the Numbers, and Places, of the Banks of England, Wales, and Scotland: distinguishing the Numbers, with the Population, in each District.

|                                                                                           | Banks<br>in 1810. | Population<br>in 1801. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Bedfordshire .....                                                                        | 4                 | 63,393                 |
| Berkshire .....                                                                           | 15                | 109,215                |
| Buckinghamshire .....                                                                     | 6                 | 107,444                |
| Cambridgeshire .....                                                                      | 10                | 89,346                 |
| Cheshire .....                                                                            | 10                | 191,751                |
| Cornwall .....                                                                            | 20                | 188,269                |
| Cumberland .....                                                                          | 12                | 117,230                |
| Derbyshire .....                                                                          | 11                | 161,142                |
| Devonshire .....                                                                          | 35                | 343,001                |
| Dorsetshire .....                                                                         | 15                | 115,319                |
| Durham .....                                                                              | 8                 | 160,361                |
| Essex .....                                                                               | 13                | 226,437                |
| Gloucestershire .....                                                                     | 34                | 250,809                |
| Hampshire .....                                                                           | 30                | 219,656                |
| Herefordshire .....                                                                       | 6                 | 89,191                 |
| Hertfordshire .....                                                                       | 10                | 97,577                 |
| Huntingdonshire .....                                                                     | 3                 | 37,564                 |
| Kent .....                                                                                | 51                | 307,621                |
| Lancashire .....                                                                          | 15                | 672,738                |
| Leicestershire .....                                                                      | 11                | 130,081                |
| Lincolnshire .....                                                                        | 21                | 208,557                |
| Middlesex, exclusive of London<br>and Westminster .....                                   | 2                 | 89,567                 |
| Monmouthshire .....                                                                       | 4                 | 45,582                 |
| Norfolk .....                                                                             | 17                | 273,371                |
| Northamptonshire .....                                                                    | 8                 | 131,757                |
| Northumberland .....                                                                      | 5                 | 149,914                |
| Nottinghamshire .....                                                                     | 12                | 140,350                |
| Oxfordshire .....                                                                         | 14                | 169,620                |
| Rutland .....                                                                             | 2                 | 16,356                 |
| Shropshire .....                                                                          | 21                | 167,639                |
| Somerset .....                                                                            | 34                | 273,750                |
| Staffordshire .....                                                                       | 21                | 259,153                |
| Suffolk .....                                                                             | 13                | 210,431                |
| Surrey, exclusive of Southwark .....                                                      | 14                | 201,595                |
| Sussex .....                                                                              | 20                | 159,311                |
| Warwickshire .....                                                                        | 20                | 208,190                |
| Westmorland .....                                                                         | 2                 | 41,617                 |
| Wiltshire .....                                                                           | 17                | 185,167                |
| Worcestershire .....                                                                      | 13                | 139,333                |
| Yorkshire .....                                                                           | 54                | 858,892                |
| The Total, in England .....                                                               | 613               | 7,548,237              |
| The Total, in Wales .....                                                                 | 25                | 541,546                |
| The Total in England & Wales .....                                                        | 638               | 8,089,783              |
| In Berwick on Tweed .....                                                                 | 2                 | 7,187                  |
|                                                                                           | 640               | 8,096,970              |
| In London, Westminster, and<br>Southwark; being 66 Bankers,<br>and The Bank of England .. | 67                | 877,876                |
| The Total .....                                                                           | 707               | 8,974,846              |
| In the Isle of Man .....                                                                  | 1                 | —                      |
| In Guernsey .....                                                                         | 3                 | —                      |
| In Jersey .....                                                                           | 2                 | —                      |
| The general Total of all those<br>Districts .....                                         | 713               | 8,974,846              |
| Ditto of Scotland .....                                                                   | 83                | 1,618,303              |
| The Grand Total .....                                                                     | 796               | 10,593,149             |

|                             | Banks<br>in 1810. | Population<br>in 1801. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Of Wales.</i>            |                   |                        |
| Swansea.....                | 3                 | 6,999                  |
| Carmarthen .....            | 2                 | 5,548                  |
| Haverfordwest .....         | 2                 | 2,880                  |
| Wrexham .....               | 2                 | 2,575                  |
| Other Banks, in Wales ..... | 16                | —                      |
|                             | 25                | 541,546                |

|                                                                                     |    |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| <i>Of Scotland.</i>                                                                 |    |           |
| The chartered Banks in Edinburgh .....                                              | 3  |           |
| Other Banks, in Edinburgh, that issue notes .....                                   | 2  |           |
| Bankers, in Edinburgh, that do not issue notes .....                                | 8  | 124,124   |
| The Leith Bank, all in Edinburghshire .....                                         | 1  |           |
| Banks, in Glasgow—in Lanerkshire .....                                              | 4  | 150,690   |
| Do. in Dundee—in Forfarshire .....                                                  | 3  | 99,170    |
| Do. in Aberdeen—in Aberdeen-shire .....                                             | 2  | 122,279   |
| Do. Paisley.. 2 } Renfrewshire .....                                                | 4  | 79,891    |
| Do. Greenock 2 } .....                                                              |    |           |
| Do. Falkirk .. 2 } Stirling-shire .....                                             | 3  | 50,825    |
| Do. Stirling .. 1 } .....                                                           |    |           |
| Bank in Cupar 1 } in Fifeshire .. ..                                                | 2  | 93,743    |
| Fifeshire-Bank 1 } .....                                                            |    |           |
| Bank in Ayr .. 1 } in Ayr-shire .. ..                                               | 2  | 84,206    |
| Do. Kilmarnock 1 } .....                                                            |    |           |
| Do. in Perth .... in Perth-shire ..                                                 | 1  | 126,466   |
| Galloway-Bank.. Kircudbright } .....                                                |    |           |
| Stewartry } .....                                                                   | 1  | 29,211    |
| The Total of the Banks in Scotland 36                                               |    |           |
| Of those 36, about 22 issue notes: there are Branches of the Bank of Scotland ..... |    |           |
| At Glasgow, a Branch of the Royal Bank .....                                        |    |           |
| Branches of the British Linen Company .....                                         |    |           |
| Total Branches of the Chartered Banks .....                                         |    |           |
| Branches of the Dundee, Aberdeen, and Glasgow Banks 11                              |    |           |
|                                                                                     | 47 |           |
| Total Banks, and Branches, in Scotland .....                                        |    |           |
|                                                                                     | 83 | 1,618,303 |

## THE GATHERER.

No. XXIII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—*Wolton.*

*Ancient British Revels.*

In perusing the History of England, we have been repeatedly struck with the taste for pomp and magnificence that appears to have existed among our ancestors, in connection with a certain gay and facetious disposition,

which does not seem to have retained its influence, among their descendants; this is our own opinion; and it is the general sentiment of foreigners on the present character of the British people. We are now described as a nation of thinkers, a nation of philosophers, a grave society of heroes, statesmen, religionists, politicians, and what not? Whereas, when we look back a few centuries, we find all degrees of the community practising revels and amusements, which were they suddenly revived would be deemed "confusion worse confounded." The subject has never, that we know of, been treated philosophically, yet it demands the meditation of the philosopher, and it would repay his most profound researches; it forms a part of the history of man. In the first place, is it true, that our forefathers were more addicted to scenes of mirth and jollity? They certainly had a great number of holidays, or days of recess from general business: whether they were saints' days, or other feasts, such as wakes, church ales, processions, &c. &c. Might not this entire cessation from labour, and unbending of the mind by bodily sports, contribute to gaiety and cheerfulness? 2. They had fixed times of the year, to which they attributed greater importance as periods of solace than we do; or at least they made more of them by custom and tradition. The festivities of an ancient Christmas exceeded by much, in respect of dancings, feasting, and sports, whatever is now common: we might say the same of Easter, when all the world was gay; and of Whitsuntide, when the warmth of summer diffused itself throughout every breast. 3. They had a greater attention to sports and glees on those parts of days which in every week were allotted to recreation: our school-boy half-holidays on the afternoon of Thursday and Saturday, are remains of this custom. But, what should we now think of our young men, apprentices, and others, going out every evening in parties for pastime with sword and buckler, &c. &c. or what, of our servant maids dancing for garlands as prizes, evening after evening, encouraged and rewarded by their mistresses in the streets of London? Not even the running at the Quintaine in the front of Leadenhall, could occasion a greater commotion. Without referring to the pageants of knights, and the tournaments, held by royal authority, to the public May games, to the

dances, revels, and amusements of great societies (as of the lawyers, in their Inns, &c.) it may be admitted, that so far as concerns the enjoyments of the day, former ages were more abundant in them, than the present age is.

This disposition is notorious in the masking and dancing court of Henry VIII; in the pageants and gambols attendant on the progresses of Queen Elizabeth; in the universal acquisition of music as an art among the populace, and in the number of theatres, mummeries, jugglers' tricks, &c. which in her time were in activity in London, alone. When the city was barely a quarter of its present extent, it had fourteen theatres;—how many theatres should it now have, and of what character, to equal the dramatic amusements so prevalent in the days of Queen Bess?

We are giving no opinion at present, whether the diminution of these diversions be a benefit, or an injury: it is necessary previously to establish the facts.

The causes of this change were, perhaps—the Reformation from Popery. Certainly some persons found a recreation in thinking; in meditating on the controversy then raging; in forming a judgment on the truths then for the first time brought within their knowledge. A sense of propriety, and some sense of danger, when belief was imposed by royal proclamation, was favourable to the increase rather of gravity than of jollity. A second cause probably was, the progress toward importance gradually made by the popular branch of the Constitution. The commons acquired a weight and influence which demanded the exercise of talent to support it; and the exercise of talent in its turn demanded reflection and study in those to whom the charge was committed. Their constituents also, took a more lively interest in the conduct and the sentiments of their representatives; and the general conviction of the importance of national rights and liberty, prevailed over the gratifications of the eye or the ear. It is evident from the character of the representatives repeatedly sent to the commons house of parliament in the days of Charles I. that the people were in a thinking and reflecting state; that they took a sensible share in the discussions of the day, and that the blandishments of the monarch, his mag-

nificence, his love of art, his sumptuosities of every kind, could not divert their attentions from his public conduct, and the state of the nation. This, at length, as is well known, rose to so great a height, that there was scarcely any person who could write or read, who was not engaged in a controversy; either as a principal, or as a partizan. As this favor spread, the delight in diversions diminished. The mummers and jongleurs no longer found welcome in the houses of the great, or in the towns of the middling; the players were reduced to absolute starvation; whatever could be traced up to the period of popery became *ipso facto* execrated and excommunicated; catholicism became criminal, and all its allowances or institutions were exploded. The progress of this reasoning quietude was but slightly interrupted under the second Charles; under James it resumed its full sway; to this William owed his elevation to the throne, and we owe our present liberties, with the accession of the House of Hanover. In the mean while, another powerful antagonist to festive hours, as the cause or the consequence of idleness was progressively obtaining a consequence, before which all was to bow. Commerce spread her sails all the world over; and commerce had something else to do, than to gad about after shows and spectacles. The loom, the forge, the vice, demanded incessant attention, and the acquisition of skill necessary to rival and to excell foreign artists, admitted of no recess nor relaxation from labour.

It is enough, in this place, if this statement support our opinion that the subject is worthy of philosophic investigation: that it might furnish amusement and perhaps instruction to whoever should more adequately consider it. It is not to be expected from THE GATHERER. We shall, however adduce a few particulars, forming indeed, a kind of minor series, in proof of what we have suggested; the first part of which is now offered to our readers. Should any enquire, whether amid all our improvements in modern days, and all the enlightenings, of which it has been the fashion to boast, we are really the HAPPIER PEOPLE? we must reply that our intention is to state facts:—to deduce inferences from our statements is respectfully referred to the talents of our readers.



We shall give these accounts in the words of the ancient authors from whose works they are extracted.

Every yeere also on Shrove-Tuesday, (that we may beginne with childrens sports, seeing wee all have beene children :) the schoole-boys doe bring cockes of the game to their master, and all the fore-noone they delight themselves in cock-fighting. After dinner, all the youths goe into the fields to play at the ball.

The scholars of every schoole have their ball, or bastion, in their hands: the ancient and wealthy men of the citie come forth on horsebacke, to see the sport of the young-men, and to take part of the pleasure, in beholding their agility.

Every Friday in Lent, a fresh companie of young-men comes into the field on horsebacke, and the best horsemen conduct the rest. Then march forth the citizens, sonnes, and other young-men with disarmed lances and shields and there they practise feats of warre.

Many couriers likewise, when the King lyeth neere, and attendants on noblemen, doe repaire to these exercises, and while the hope of victory doth inflame their mindes, they shew by good proofe, how serviceable they would be in martiall affaires.

In Easter holydayes, they fight battles on the water, a shield is hanged upon a pole, fixed in the midst of the streame; a boat is prepared without oares, to be carried by violence of the water, and in the fore-part thereof standeth a young-man, ready to give charge upon the shield with his lance. If so be he break his lance against the shield and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy deede. If so bee without breaking his lance, he runneth strongly against the shield, downe he falleth into the water; for the boat is violently forced with the tide; but on each side of the shield ride two boats, furnished with young-men, which recover him that falleth, as soone as they may. Vpon the bridge, wharves, and houses by the rivers side, stand great numbers to see, and laugh thereat.

In the holydaies all the summer, the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrastling, casting the stone, and practising their shields: the maidens trip with their timbrels, and dance as long as they can well see. In winter every holiday before dinner, the bores prepared for brawne are set to fight, or else bulls or beares are baited.

When the great Fenne or Moore, which watereth the wals of the citie on the north side is frozen, many yong men play upon the ice; some striding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly: others make themselves seats

of ice, as great as milstones. One sits downe, many (hand in hand) doe draw him, and one slipping on a sudden, all fall together. Some tye bones to their feet, and under their heels, and shoving themselves by a little piked staffe, doe slide as swiftly as a bird flyeth in the ayre, or an arrow out of a crosse-bow. Sometime two run together with poles, and hitting one the other, either one or both doe fall, not without hurt: some breake their arms, some their legs: but youth (desirous of glory in this sort) exerciseth it selfe against the time of warre. Many of the citizens doe delight themselves in hawkes and hounds, for they have liberty of hunting in Middlesex, Herfordshire, all Chiltren, and in Kent to the water of Cray. Thus far Fitzstephen of sports.

This exercise of running at the quinten, was practised by the youthfull citizens, as well in summer as in winter; namely, in the feast of Christmas. I have seen a quinten set upon Cornhill, by the Leaden Hall, where the attendants of the lords of merry sports have runne, and made great pastime: for he that hit not the broad end of the quinten, was of all men laughed to scorne; and he that his it fall, if hee rode not the faster, had a sound blow in his necke with a bag full of sand, hanged on the other end.

The youths of this citie also have used, on holidayes, after evening prayer, at their masters doores, to exercise their wasters and bucklers: and the maidens, one of them playing on a timbrell, in sight of their masters and dames, to dance for garlands, hanged thwart the streets, which open pastimes in my youth, being now suppressed, worse practices within doores are to be feared.

Sliding on the ice, is now but childrens play: but in hawking and hunting, many grave citizens at this present, have great delight and doe rather want leisure than goodwill to follow it.

Against the feast of Christmas every mans house, as also their parish churches, were decked with holme, ivie, bayes, and whatsoever the season of the yeere afforded to be Greene: the conduits and standards in the streets were likewise garnished. Among the which, I read, that in the yeere 1444. by tempest of thunder and lightning, on the first of February at night, Pauls steeple was fired, but with great labour quenched: and toward the morning of Candlemas day, at the Leaden Hall, in Corn-hill, a standard or tree being set up in the midst of the pavement, fast in the ground, nayled full of holme and ivie, for disport of Christmas to the people, was torne up, and cast downe by the malignant spirit (as was thought) and the stones of the pavement all about, were cast in the streets, and into divers houses, so that the people were sore agast at the great tempesta.

In the weeke before Easter, had yee great shewes made, for the fetching in of a twisted Tree, or With, as they termed it, out of the woods, into the kings house, and the like into every mans house of honour or worship.

In the moneth of May, namely, on May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweet meddowes and green woods, there to rejoyce their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers, and with the harmonie of birdes, praising God in their kinde. And for example hereof, Edward Hall hath noted, that King Henry the eighth, as in the third of his reigne, and divers other yeeres, so namely in the seventh of his reigne, on May day in the morning, with Queen Katherine his wife, accompanied with many lords and ladies, rode a maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooters-hill: where as they passed by the way, they espied a company of tall yeomen, clothed all in greene, with greene hoods, and with bowes and arrowes, to the number of 200. One, being their cheifstaine, was called Robin Hood, who required the King and all his company to stay and see his men shoot: whereunto the King granting, Robin Hood whistled, and all the 200. archers shot off, loosing all at once; and when he whistled againe, they likewise shot againe: and their arrowes whistled hy craft of the head, so that the noise was strange and loud, which greatly delighted the King, Queene, and their company.

Moreover, this Robin Hood desired the King and Queene, with their retinue, to enter the greene wood, where, in arbours made with boughes, and deckt with flowers, they were set and served plentifully with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his meynn, to their great contentment, and had other pageants and pastimes.

#### *Popularity among the Poissardes of Paris.*

Very singular was the popularity at Paris, especially among the women, of the Duc de Beaufort, in 1649. Being one day at play in the tennis court in the Marais du Temple, the whole posse of the market-women of the Halle, crowded around the Court, venting their vows and wishes for his prosperity. As their benevolence was too tumultuous to be restrained by the customary attendants, and became troublesome to the house, the Duc suspended his play, and went out to still the noise. This, however, he could not accomplish, without allowing them to enter, a few at a time, that they might see him play. Observing one of these women, particularly, who watched his motions with great complacency, "well, mistress," said he, "you were very desirous of entering, what plea-

sure do you take in seeing me lose my money?" She answered: "Play away, Monsieur de Beaufort, you shall not want money; here's a good-wife with me; and we have brought you two hundred crowns: if you want any more, we will go home, and fetch it." All the other women began to clamor, that "they too had money at his service:" for which he thanked them. He was visited on that day by more than two thousand women.

Two days afterwards, passing near St. Eustache, a troop of women began to cry after him:—"Monsieur, never consent to marry the Cardinal's [Mazarin] niece: whatever he says to you: if he abandon you, we will pay you a pension in the Halle, of sixty thousand livres."

#### *The Churchman's Sneer at his Church.*

Cardinal Richelieu, who enjoyed a joke when he was not tormented with his bilious attacks, asked, one day, Dr. Mulot, his confessor, how many masses were necessary to deliver a soul from Purgatory? The Dr. answered, that he did not know; the Church had never decided.—"You are a booby," said the Cardinal; "I know it, perfectly well: it is exactly the same, as the number of snow balls that are necessary to heat an oven."

#### FUNERAL ORATION ON MY LITTLE DOG.

*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona  
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles  
Urgentur, ignotique longa  
Nocte carent qui vate sacro.*†

Hor. lib. iv. carm. 9.

INTEREST and ambition have no share in the eulogy which I here pronounce; my heart, haughty and inflexible, appropriates to pure friendship tender words, which it would refuse to grandeur and to power.

I mean to praise my little dog. Let the vain and the proud suspend their disdain! If the sensible sages of antiquity, whose imagination exalted their sentiments, have written in the heavens the testimonies of their ten-

\* The Marquis de Maymon devoted his leisure hours to the cultivation of the Belles-Lettres. This eulogy on his lap-dog (which we have accidentally obtained), was not intended for the press; neither did he read to every one the free triflings of his pen. At the commencement of the French Revolution, he was obliged to abandon his country: it is not known what became of his manuscripts.

† "Many heroes have lived before Agamemnon; but all of them perished unlamented, unknown, and lost in oblivion, for want of a sacred poet to celebrate their memory."

denness; if they decreed divine honours to the burning Sirius, to the Egyptian Anubis, to Canopus with the dog's head; why should I befastidious about expressing my sentiments; why should I despise an innocent creature who partook with me, the equivocal good of existence, whose life accompanied mine, and whose nature has not been demonstrated by argument to have been inferior to my own; who has shown me virtues of which the perfection, would complete the character of a good man; not mixed with any alloy of the vices and the passions which too often dishonour humanity? Ales! what signifies to me the exterior form by which a soul that loved me was invested.

Rosina had none of the foolish pride of birth; she might, notwithstanding, descend from those ancient heroes of her species which formerly attacked and vanquished the wild-boar of Erimanthus; perhaps her descent was from that faithful dog who recollected Ulysses, after his return from Troy, at the dwelling of old Eumeus: or, if we are unwilling to lose ourselves among fabulous origins, she reckoned perhaps among her grandmothers, some beautiful spaniel, or favourite lap-dog of Cleopatra, or of the imperious Agrippina: perhaps she might derive her descent, as to her forefathers, from some of those courageous Spanish hounds, which Cortez seduced, in order to assist him in his glorious and criminal devastation of Mexico. But all these vain researches never affected the simple heart of Rosina; she pretended to nothing but what was really her own: all her merit was in herself.

Nevertheless, a secret taste (for the word *instinct* does not satisfy my reason), a secret and natural taste for good company, was, in her, the indication of a distinguished origin, and her sentiments were not unworthy of high birth. She delighted only in large and splendid apartments; if she traversed the antichambers, it was only from necessity. She did not despise the servants; but it seemed as if their coarseness shocked her; it was not haughtiness, it was delicacy. Moreover, she was sensible of good offices, of attentions, of friendship, which might be bestowed on her: she returned caresses, but she immediately found her proper place, and was never easy but with her master. But, what do I say, *her master*? custom and prejudice, hurry me, as well as others, away; I was not her master, I was her friend—how often have I attended her, and adorned her! How often satisfied, or anticipated her wants, and even her desires! A small partridge piquet, or a cake from my hand was augmented in price and value to her eyes. Let pride smile disdainfully, I pardon it.

I never found but one thing in Rosina's character, which gave me any reason to sus-

pect her of vanity; she was pleased with wearing a small collar with bells, which distinguished her from the common animals of her species; perhaps it might have been the effect of the fineness of her ear, which discovered a certain musical proportion in the sound of her bells: perhaps it was the effect of her sensibility, which endeared to her this speaking proof of the dread of losing her.

A necklace of pearl, a diamond ring,—are they more rational objects of vanity? What has the concretion of an oyster: what can the crystallization of a drop of water, have, in common with merit in a man? What are ribbands, stars, even crowns, what are all these, but the playthings of men? I find in Rosina's taste for her ornament, something refined or sentimental, to which the toilet of our ladies has no counterpart.

I have never known a soul more gentle, more sensible, more formed for friendship than that of Rosina. Without jealousy, without anger, without interest, she shared with a little playfellow, betrothed to her, all caresses and attentions; often provoked by this heedless puppy, or disturbed in objects of interest she shared in his sports, but never contended with him: naturally philosophic she enjoyed with pleasure, but she disinterestedly yielded up the objects of her enjoyment; she felt that peace was the chief of blessings. With such innocence of manners, she consequently enjoyed an unalterable tranquillity: thus, lively, light, and playful, she possessed the gaiety of youth, supported by the delight of a good conscience. I do not know whether this fortunate character was the fruit of reflection; but if it was a present from nature, let us complain to the common mother, of having afforded us less advantages.

Study never fatigued Rosina; she never read Cicero's *Treatise on Duties*, nor Plato's *Dialogues on Internal Justice*. The art of knowing the laws, which frequently is nothing but that of eluding them, was null to her: like Socrates she was just, without knowing how Plato would define injustice; her heart was good, and sensible, from which all virtues germinate.

Modestly submissive to the laws of domestic policy; cleanliness, love and fidelity were the only articles of her code; she never deviated from them.

I know not whence human pride has taken the titles of its superiority. Our arts, which indicate more privations than they satisfy wants; our sciences, which increase our doubts instead of our knowledge; our talents, which are the cause of more jealousy and hatred, than of glory and happiness to the possessors, and of more abuse than service to the public;—are these advantages which claim such haughtiness? The wisest of men said, he knew only one thing,

which was that he knew nothing. Rosina was more solidly wise; for she knew what was useful to her nature; and every thing beyond the bounds of utility, belongs only to vain glory. Without having regulated genders and classes like Tournefort and Linnaeus, she distinguished the simples necessary to her preservation; she prescribed to herself diet, and those remedies which suited her, without the aid of a physician, and without pharmacy.

If, as the profound Locke has so well demonstrated, the senses are the gates of the soul, open to every kind of knowledge, I should not be surprised to find that Rosina knew more than myself. Her eyes were more piercing, her hearing was more subtle, her palate perhaps more delicate: all her organs were more perfect than mine. On what might I found my pretensions to superiority? On the equivocal talent of speech, on that doubtful organ which is noxious by untruths, and which wounds even by truths? Rosina needed it not; her animated and demonstrative eloquence expressed every thing she had to say: Roscius was no greater pantomime; I understood all her discourses: she did not comprehend all mine; which of us two found our language in default?

But let us leave these vain discussions; wit is a trifle; the heart should be admired and praised in a social being. I should never have presumed to believe that a diminutive creature so fragile, so timid, so feeble by her species and her sex, could have shewn such patience, resignation and courage. Wounded on the head by an unforeseen accident, Rosina perished by a premature death. A painful malady which exhausted her strength, did not alter her character. Tormented during eight days with a violent fever, with acute pains, from the accumulation of matter in consequence of her wound, she never showed any peevishness, or passion; she suffered with patience; rarely a few sighs escaped her. Sensible to her last moments, she testified tenderness and gratitude; she raised herself staggering from her bed, and came to meet my caresses and cares. The ancients thought that at the moment of death, the soul, ready to disengage herself from her material organs, acquired a sort of divination and celestial inspiration: Rosina is almost an example of this. On the morning of the day she expired, she attempted to ascend to my apartment: ready to part with me for ever, and as it certain that the infinite combinations of matter would never more bring us together; she came to give me her last farewell, and to tell me that she died loving me. Her feebleness did not permit her to succeed in her first attempt, she rolled down three steps and fell: but courage and sensibility supplying her with power, she at last got up

to me. I took her on my knees; she reclined her head on my heart; she pressed herself against my breast; her looks already clouded by the shades of death confusedly sought mine; never were sentiments more sincere nor better understood. At last, oppressed with pain, as if she wished to remove a spectacle melancholy to me, and useless to her, she left me, and placed herself on her bed with as much constancy as Calanus on his funeral pile; this was her last motion, and she soon expired.

Her life had been innocent, her death was tranquil; without repentance for the past, without terrors for the future, she died like the sage, after having fulfilled all the duties, and practised all the virtues of her station. A year was the measure of this short life, am I to pity or rejoice at her fate?

If we give credence to the ancient oriental philosophy transmitted to Pythagoras by the Indian Gymnosophists, if we are to think that souls, in a course of expiatory pilgrimage, from body to body purify themselves, till at last freed from all blemishes, they are judged worthy of admission into the assembly of spirits; without doubt Rosina was one of the most innocent souls destined to finish this toilsome caravan. A life of a single year, terminated by a few pains of short duration, must have sufficed to complete her expiation; her soul was much purer than ours, which are not ripe for heaven.

A simple funeral was the last office of friendship for Rosina. There were no tapestry hangings, no trophies, no escutcheons; but then no greedy heir nor ambitious successor insulted her ashes with indecent joy or false lamentation. A single tear was shed, and that tear was sincere.

Little Pompey, too young to have tasted the sweets of the union which awaited him, followed his companion to the monument; surprised and recoiling with horror when he saw her shut up in the tomb, like Adam while interring Abel, he for the first time beheld the spectacle of death: poor young creature! who knowest not yet that it is probably the greatest of blessings; and that nature who has opened only a single door to life, has with an economy perhaps benevolent, left a thousand open to death.

The torch of hymen never burnt for Rosina; she knew not the presents of love; and if virginity, which almost every religious sect has agreed to regard as a perfection, be really a quality of the soul, to that of Rosina was attached this kind of purity likewise.

A solitary garden, a mausoleum of turf, contain the modest ashes of Rosina: the ancient heroes had no other sepulture; and those slight hillocks, those earthen mounds which indicated the place where Achilles and Diomedes reposed, were soon effaced. Those



who wished to consign their nothingness to immortality, who have loaded the earth with enormous masses, who have committed their names in trust to cities,—have they obtained more? do we now know who built the pyramids of Egypt? what is become of Ptolemaida? where is Cesarea? In vain did they rend the marble from the quarry; in vain did they cast the bronze and the brass, and engrave on them their proud titles; they have not been able to evade the laws of annihilation, they have been effaced from the very archives of death.\* One day, without doubt, the walls of this garden shall be pulled down; the city itself, in which it stands, shall be erased from the list of existencies; the plough shall laboriously cut deep furrows on the site of the present palaces, temples, and all other buildings; every thing that appertains to mortals is perishable like them: Tyre and Sidon are no more: Carthage has disappeared; and the earth also contains carcases of cities.

Rosina is now no more than a name—what more is Alexander? what has he left behind him? the conflagration of Persepolis; the murder of Clytus; the unjust execution of Philotas; deplorable compensations of the brilliant battles of Arbella, of Issus, and of the Granicus! After all, what are those exploits so much vaunted by the imbecile herd who admire volcanoes and destructive meteors, more than the uniform and beneficial heat of the sun? what are all these things? great crimes committed on speculation, where the effervescence of a disordered brain ferments the prejudices and the passions of the multitude, and direct a hundred thousand arms to commit atrocities which would create horror if done by a single pair of hands.

Would it not have been better for the many nations he disturbed—would it not have been better for himself, had he been of Rosina's mild and simple character, and that he had suffered them, as well as himself, to enjoy in peace the light of day which we behold during so short a time.

Rosina lived and died quietly; she neither gave nor received any trouble.

Oh Rosina! if we must believe the dogmas of a dry and afflictive philosophy, which attributes to blind and fortuitous combinations of matter and motion all the operations of Nature, now returned into her secret laboratory, the minute organic particles which composed thy small and slender figure will contribute to the composition of new bodies. Submitted to the caprices of ever active Nature which incessantly forms models, and as incessantly destroys those models, thou wilt re-enter into the vegetation of plants; flowers will grow on thy tomb; thou wilt exhale thyself in the perfumes of pinks and of roses; wafted in the airy particles will unite with the respiration of animals, Oh!

may Nature remove thee farther still from life. Were it possible, I would say, rather endeavour to enter into the composition of stones, of minerals, of that brut, senseless, and inorganic matter, which seems to have the least consciousness of its own existence. Rest thou in nothingness; it is the most general and eligible condition; for Nature, less a step-mother than we take her to be, obliged to condemn us to live, gives us only a short duration in those myriads of ages which bewilder our terrified imagination under the vague and confused notion of eternity.

May Nature, above all, exempt thee from entering into the composition of man! in participating of our enjoyments, thou wouldst participate in our vices. Who knows in what proportion that fortuitous mixture of principles might be made! Perhaps an acerb and caustic bile would make thee a cowardly Zoius; a misanthropic Timon, or a fanatic Erostrates; perhaps an ardent temperament might assimilate thee to the incendiary Catiline, to a Nero, or to a Sejanus: who knows whether should await thee—the throne or the scaffold! Or rather, as mediocrity, even in vice, is the common lot of the human species, thou wouldst be confounded with that multitude which lives and which dies without name,\* agitated by painful or frivolous cares, by puerile dissipations, and tormented by abject passions. Shouldst thou receive the spark of genius, what labour would it not require to destroy thy prejudices of birth and education! what trouble in the search of truth! what contradictions in the practice of good! how dear would not thy superiority over thy fellow-creatures cost thee! Alas! how often wouldst thou wish that Nature might kindly abridge thy task, and release thee from the drudgery she has imposed on organized matter!

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HOBBS IMPATIENT, AND PATIENT :  
64 VERSUS 92.

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Guy Patin, in a letter of Sep. 22, 1651, says, he was called as a physician, to the relief of Hobbes, who wrote "The Citizen:" "a stoic philosopher, melancholic, and, besides all that, an Englishman." He found him in such a state of suffering, that he had been ready to *kill himself* (*qu'il avoit voulu se tuer*)—Is this trait sufficiently known of the author of "Leviathan;" who at 64 thought of killing himself; but at 92 "could not bear any discourse of death, but delighted to reckon on longer life;" and on wearing out one stout warm coat after another?

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- \* ——— of men the common rout,  
That, wand'ring loose about,  
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly;  
Heads without name, no more remembered.

MILTON, *Sam. Agon.*

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA, NORTH.

*Statistics of the Cherokee Nation.*—A letter from the Rev. Gideon Blackburn to Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, states that a survey has been lately taken of the Cherokee nation; by which it appears, that there are 12,395 Indians; of which the females exceed the males by 200. The whites in this nation are 341: about one third of whom have Indian wives. There are also 341 negro slaves, 19,500 head of cattle, 6100 horses, 19,600 hogs, and 1037 sheep.

They have in active employ 13 grist-mills, 3 saw mills, 3 salt-petre works, and one powder-mill. They have 30 waggons, nearly 500 ploughs, 1600 spinning-wheels, 407 looms, and 49 silversmiths. These advantages have been mostly obtained since 1796, and have very rapidly increased since 1803. The number of Bibles and Testaments circulated in the nation including those of the children taught in the schools, is above 600; besides a variety of other books. On their roads, they have many public-houses; and convenient ferries on their rivers. They learn different trades, according to their inclination.

## AUSTRIA.

*Jews relieved from Taxation for Religious Worship.*—Lemberg, October 28, the emperor has ordered that from November 1, the tax on Jews who maintained in their own houses private acts of their religion, known by the name of *miniam*, should be abolished. Permission will be freely granted to all who desire it, *gratis*: only on stamped paper. All Jews performing *miniam* without this permission, will be considered as forming a new sect; and will be punished accordingly.

*Return of Settlers from the Crimea.*—Many Germans who had established themselves in the Crimea, have passed through this city on their return to their native countries.

*The University of Cracow*, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, is removed to Lemberg.

*Substitute for Coffee.*—The plant which may be substituted for coffee, and which is successfully cultivated in large quantities, near the town of Schoenberg in Moravia, is the *astragalus baticus*. It is sown in April, and gathered in September: it demands but little labour. The seed is treated in the same manner as Arabian coffee; and many judges affirm, that it is deficient only in smell, the taste of it approaches that of real coffee nearer than any other vegetable. The *astragalus baticus* is a native of Caucasus and Crimea: it does not grow beyond Mount Ural. [*Species Astragalorum*, Pallas. Leipsick, 1807, p. 97.]

*Sale of the Sovereign's Domains.*—Vienna, November 11th, the emperor has ordered the sale of a considerable number of his domains, in all the hereditary countries: to be paid for in bank bills. They are to the number of 126; divided into five classes: 1. property of the chamber; 2. fiefs; 3. foundations for study; 4. property appertaining to religion; 5. property of gifts to nunneries, &c. Ecclesiastical property, accurately speaking is not mentioned.

These lands are to the number of 21 in Bohemia; 3 in Moravia; 13 in Lower Austria; 7 in Upper Austria; 43 in Styria and Carinthia; 27 in Galicia; 6 in Bukovina. 60 of these are called "property appertaining to religion."

This edict raised the bank bills from 632 to 590; but the quantity of bills was so great before the exchange closed that they sunk to 620 and 625.

*The Arts.*—All the moveable effects of the famous Saloon of Apollo, in this capital, have been sold, and the institution is dissolved.

*Benevolent Ladies' Society.*—Vienna, November 18. The most considerable and wealthy ladies of this city are forming a benevolent Society.

*This institution in the course of a few days enrolled 1500 respectable and charitable ladies among its members.*

*Merchants only have Money.*—Vienna, November 21. The bankers and wholesale merchants, it is reported, have offered to pay their share of the new tax to redeem the bank bills, and to lend government 20 millions in ready money, provided the landed interest will do the same. But it is doubtful whether government will accede to these terms. We are essentially an agricultural people: the tax on the mercantile interest amounts to only 25 millions: that of the landed interest amounts to 500 millions: twenty times the sum of the former! The merchants are the only people who have money. It is therefore suspected, that by such a scheme they would render the agricultural class completely their dependants.

*Manufacture abandoned.*—Our great sugar-refinery has entirely ceased its labours. The proprietors of these vast buildings, have sold them to the emperor. Report affirms that they will be fitted up for the residence of a prince.

*The Village of Aspern*, which had been burnt in the last war, is entirely rebuilt. His majesty has not only supplied the inhabitants with all the timber for building which they required, but has exempted them from all kinds of imposts during ten years.

*Commerce in Cotton, diminished.*—Considerable orders for cotton are arrived here from Strasburgh; by which our stocks have been

considerably diminished. We expect from Semlin 8 to 10,000 bales which are already sold. Importation through Strasburgh into France being forbidden [from May 1, 1811, vide FRANCE.] our dealers will lose of course; but they will retain the exportation to the north. Hitherto, that has amounted annually from 120, to 140,000 bales; for the west and the north.

*Merchants removing.*—In consequence of the new direction which the transit of cotton is to take, several Greek houses of commerce settled in our city, are about to remove, to a town more directly on the road.

*Commercial Assistance.*—The new association of bankers and merchants was opened at Vienna November 26. The directors are the most respectable merchants of that city. They receive funds for no shorter time than six months, or for a longer than one year. They receive 6 per cent. interest. Each action is for at least 1000 florins. The directors sign the bills of exchange themselves: they receive merchandize in pledge, for their bills.

*Buonaparte's Bridge of Boats on the Danube really burnt.*—Vienna, November 28. Captain Magdebourg is lately dead, aged 27 years: his talents render him greatly regretted. It was he who planned and directed those combustible machines, so destructive to the bridge of boats over the Danube, by which the communication was preserved with the Island of Lobau in May 1809.

\* \* *We believe this is the first authorized mention in the French papers, of those destructive machines: the effects of which Buonaparte affected to attribute to a rise of a few inches in the waters of the Danube.*

*Forged Bank Bills.*—Nov. 28. Within these two days forged bank bills have been detected; they are in value 500 florins, and are good imitations; but may be discovered on comparison with genuine. The police is in full pursuit after the forgers.

*Distresses of Trade.*—An extraordinary commission of finances, government and commerce, has been named, to counteract the disastrous influence of the low value of bank paper. Above all the excessive price of wood, of corn, and of lodging occasions great complaints. A load of wood, which used to cost at Vienna, 10 florins, when money of convention was at par with paper money, and which according to the actual course of exchange, should cost only, at most, 60 to 65 florins, in bank bills, costs 90. Rents of 300 florins are up at 860.

*Progressive Course of Exchange*—Vienna, November 3. Exchange 563 in bank notes, for 100 in cash.

November 8. Our exchange sunk suddenly to day from 610 to 632.

November 15. Course of exchange for a few days between 644 and 650.

November 17. The exchange varied from 680 to 720. Only bills of the bank of Austria to be seen; foreign paper obtained with the greatest difficulty.

November 24. Exchange on Augsburg 874. The pound of beef 27 kreutzers in bank bills.

November 26. The course of exchange is fallen so low as a THOUSAND for one hundred.

November 28. Course of exchange 960. For one frank on Paris 218 kreutzers.

November 28. The exchange on Augsburg is this day 874.

#### BAVARIA.

*Protestant Consistories established.*—Munich, November 6. An ordonnance has been published establishing four *protestant consistories*, which will sit at Bayreuth, Anspach, Ratisbon and Munich. They will administer the affairs of the protestant churches, conformably to the edict of March 17, 1809.

#### CHINA.

[Extract from a Journal of a Missionary, in China.]

#### Form of an Oath, in China.

January 7, 1808.—An instance occurred of the Chinese attesting the truth of an assertion, by cutting off the head of a fowl. They consider it, however, very solemn, and do not like to do it but on special occasions. There is nothing similar to an oath exacted by the magistrates when they take evidence. Appeals to the gods are only made amongst private individuals, when they question the veracity of each other; and this is done not only in the manner stated above, but in various others: as, by dashing a potter's vessel to pieces, and wishing that if they speak falsely it may be done to them in like manner; by blowing out a candle, and wishing that they in like manner may be extinguished. On some occasions, they go to the temple, and before the idols utter imprecations. Practices very similar are, alas, too common in our own country! Indeed, there is nothing here among the heathen that is a thousandth part so bad as the constant and irrational profanations of the names of the Divine Being, and of sacred things, so common in Europe. They do not, whether in good humour or bad humour, in earnest or jest, call upon Heaven to render them miserable in time and eternity; as wicked men, informed, but not influenced, by the gospel, do, in countries called Christian.

#### Chinese Worship: Favourite Deities.

On the 27th, I walked out to the temple of Pak-ti-pa-saat, ("The great northern

deity,") where was a large concourse of worshippers, and which was filled with the smoke of their offerings. They brought, in small baskets, fowls, and pork, and vegetables, and fish, which, after the prostrations were over, they took away with them. They had, moreover, candles, fragrant matches, and paper. These were consumed, whilst part of the wine was poured into a trough before the altar, or thrown on the ground. One poor woman came with an offering of pork and green peas—she had neither fowl nor fish. When the worshipper throws his flaming paper on the metal altar, an attendant in the temple beats a large drum, and strikes a bell, as if to rouse the attention of the god to what is offered; this, however, was omitted for the poor woman. Several of the worshippers muttered a prayer on their knees; and standing, taking up a crooked piece of wood, like a cow's horn divided lengthwise, and throwing it down again and again, till it fell in a posture that they wished, or thought ominous of good. There is nothing social in their worship, nor any respect shewn by those who are not engaged. One is praying, another talking and laughing, a third cleaning utensils, &c. &c.

As in every idolatrous country, there appears to be here favourite deities, as well as particular times for the worship of one in preference to another. Hence many of the temples are quite deserted, whilst Pak-ti-pu-saat was crowded, and smoked, and smutted, and almost burnt out of his dwelling.

#### *Chinese New Year.*

On the morning of the 28th, about two o'clock, the noise of the Chinese fireworks, and so forth, commenced, welcoming the introduction of the new year. They dressed themselves the evening before, and waited for its approach. I rose about two or three in the morning, and walked in the suburbs, which were thronged by persons repairing to the temples, carrying with them various offerings.

#### *Chinese conciliate an Evil Spirit.*

A fire happened a few days ago in an adjoining street. The Chinese attribute it to an evil spirit; and have, to conciliate him, erected, in a public place, a long pole, adorned with lanterns: the priests have visited it for several mornings with music, and have bowed towards it. A play is moreover appointed, whether to the honour, or for the entertainment, of the evil spirit, I cannot tell.

#### *Chinese solicit Rain.*

In several temples into which I went, were papers pasted up, soliciting of the gods a supply of rain, which is at present greatly needed.

#### *Chinese Mode of enquiring Fortune.*

The Chinese when enquiring their fate in

the temples, amongst other methods, have in a box a few slips of wood, numbered. On their knees they shake the box in their hands, till one of the slips fall out; from which having ascertained the number, they receive in the temple a paper corresponding with the number, and on which is written their future fortune.

#### *Chinese good Opinion of themselves.*

On the 15th I had a conversation with my assistants on the contempt of the Chinese toward all foreigners, and on their aversion to inform themselves respecting them. My two people agreed in considering it altogether useless to be at any trouble to know any thing of foreigners. The heavenly and central empire has every thing in itself that it is desirable either to have or to know. The most learned never acquire the whole of the literature of China, and why then concern themselves about that which is exotic? And as to religion and morality, the depths of knowledge contained in Kong-fu-tsi have never been fathomed; and, till that be done, it is folly to attend to any other.

#### DENMARK.

*Course of Exchange.*—Copenhagen, November 6. Course of exchange 480.

Nov. 24. Exchange on Hamburgh 548 to 550.

*English Ships in the Baltic.*—From May 30, to Aug. 19, the number of English ships that passed into the Baltic, was 1033.

#### FRANCE.

#### *Improvement in expressing Oil.*—Paris.

It is said that, the quantity, and quality of oil drawn from olives, has been augmented, by sprinkling the fruit with vinegar, before it is pressed. The vinegar must wholly cover the fruit. The quantity of liquor obtained, is one tenth more than by any other procedure: the oil is better flavoured and more limpid.

*Route of Commerce in Cotton, changed.*—Fontainebleau, Nov. 12. By a decree of Buonaparte, it is ordered, that after Jan. 1, 1811, the cottons of the Levant, shall be no longer admitted by the custom houses of Cologne, Coblenz, and Mentz. Nor after May 1, shall they be admitted at Strasburgh.

\* \* They are to pass by the Head of Italy; so as to avoid the Austrian States: and so deprive the Emperor of Austria, of the profit derived from the duties he had laid on them.

*Improved Cement for Marbles.*—Paris, Nov. 15. Several of the statues in the garden of the Luxembourg, are under reparation. A manner has been discovered of uniting marble, without iron, which is liable to rust, and after rains, gives a greenish colour to the marble. A cement is used which prevents



the rain from penetrating, and spoiling the works of art exposed to the weather.

*Galley Slaves flying to their Oars.*—Toulon, Nov. 28. A chain of galley slaves, amounting to 466 men, is arrived in this city, in one body!!

*How to manage a Theatre.*—Versailles, Nov. 29. The mayor of Versailles has obtained an *arrêté* relative to the theatre, which orders,—1. that from Nov. 1, to May 1, the curtain shall rise at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 6 o'clock precisely; and from May 1, to Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock.—2. That all the actors of both sexes, shall be ready at this time, as appointed.—3. That whoever (of either sex) shall not be ready, shall be punished; the first time, by a fine of half a crown: all subsequent defaults by imprisonment; the length of which shall be in proportion to the degree of delinquency.—4. That no interlude, or time between the acts, shall exceed a quarter of an hour.—5. That no person not belonging to the interior of the theatre, shall be admitted into the theatre, behind the scenes, or in any other internal part.

*Large Sculpture in cast Iron.*—Paris, Dec. 1. This day were placed at the door of the Palais des Beaux Arts, on four large pedestals, four great lions of cast iron, for the purpose of supplying two fountains which terminate the peristyle.

The situation which these figures were to occupy, where they may be handled by the public, forbade the forming them of marble or stone; the danger of being broken would have been too great; lead or copper would have excited the dexterity of thieves: the architect, M. Vandoyer, therefore determined on making them of cast iron. He had great difficulties to overcome: this obdurate metal has hitherto furnished only chimney fronts, bas reliefs, and other flat ornaments. The architect has had the courage to *fatigue* [with his experiments, we suppose,] three manufactories, and the patience to wait *four years*, before one of them could ensure success.

The overseers of the founderies of Crenozot, undertook this great work: they overcame all obstacles alone, and have accomplished, not without labour, this first essay of foundry in sculpture, of cast iron: it has succeeded extremely well; and raises hopes of further success in this new kind of fabrication.

*Jewish Prayers; Grand Rabbi a Knight.* Paris, Dec. 2. By order of the Israelite consistory in the circumscription of Paris, there were offered in the Synagogue, in the rue St. Avoie, prayers and thanksgivings: and the grand *Hallel* was sung, in commemoration of the Emperor Buonaparte's coronation. There was also recited, by the Grand Rabbi

Cologna, knight of the royal order of the *Iron Crown*\*, a special prayer, on occasion of the pregnancy of the Empress. It is to be used every morning in all Synagogues, till her Majesty's delivery.

*Course of Exchange.*—Paris, Dec. 13.  
Gold in bars. .... 105 francs ... 12 cents.  
Silver ..... 53 ——— ... 13 ———  
5 per cent. consols. 79 ——— ... 30 ———

*How to make the most of a loose Fish.*

Cap. I. *Precursive Excitation.*—Paris, Nov. 21. The fishermen of Dieppe have taken, two leagues out at sea, an enormous fish, thought to be the *squalus-shark*. Its length is 8 metres; by 4 metres 22 cents. in its greatest circumference: it weighs 500 kilograms, (10,000 lbs). *It is to be brought*, as it is said, to Paris.

Cap. II. *Provocative Annunciation.*—Paris, Nov. 28. On Sunday last, arrived at Paris, an enormous fish. It weighs 750 to 800 myriagrams (12 to 16,000 lbs). Its length is about 10 metres (31 feet 2 in: french). Its thickness is proportionable. It has no scales, its skin is smooth; of a greyish colour, resembling that of an elephant. Its head is large. Its jaw is armed with nine rows of teeth; its tail alone, is five feet in breadth. Many learned men who have seen it, have not hitherto been able to determine its species or its name. Nevertheless, this fish is in no respect monstrous. It was caught on the 21st, off Dieppe, was loaded the 22d, living as it was, on a car made with the greatest solidity, with iron axle trees to the wheels, and required twelve horses to draw it. When arrived at Paris, it still shewed signs of life when unloaded; for it moved its fins, and preserved a certain degree of warmth. This curious fish may be seen, rue de Bondy, No. 2 boulevard St. Martin, near the Coliseum. *Price one shilling each person.*

Cap. III. *Scientific Examination.*—Paris, Nov. 30. The fish of most prodigious bulk, of which we have given notice, will be OPENED for dissection on Saturday Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock in the morning. *This operation will be repeated on the following day, at the same hour.* It is not doubted, but what gentlemen of the faculty, who desire to witness this operation, will have an opportunity of making the most curious and interesting discoveries. Each sitting will last from 10 o'clock to noon. *Price of places, during the process of opening, FIVE SHILLINGS each person.*

Cap. IV. *Ne plus ultra.* The proprietors of the prodigious fish, INTEND TO SELL THE FLESH as food. *They have themselves eaten part of a fish of the same kind; and they*

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII. p. 462.

assure the public that it is extremely well flavoured, and MOST EXQUISITE EATING!

N. B.—They caution the public against mistaking for this another fish not half the size, exhibited in the *passage de Cairo*: we suppose that being greatly inferior in size, it is proportionately inferior in flavour.

*Ancient Coins found.*—A workman who was digging a ditch in the environs of the commune of Fincques in the department of the Pas de Calais, near the high road from St. Pol to Arras, found at about the depth of two feet and a half, a great number of pieces of Roman coin, of different sizes; the greater part of which were of silver. These pieces were enclosed in an earthen vase, and in very good preservation: the greatest number of them are of the Emperors Probus, Diocletian, Maximian, and Constance.

*Substitutes for Coffee, and Sugar.*—Rennes, November 5. Two very interesting discoveries have been made in this city: the first is, that of the pea coffee: which in taste very nearly resembles that of the West Indies. The second is a syrup, which a merchant here, has extracted from an apple, vulgarly called, *pomme de redange*; the skin of this fruit when ripe is of a pale yellow colour; it is the softest of any fruit of the same species, and contains not the least particle of acid. The manner of making the extract is as follows: the apples having been well bruised, were put into a linen bag, which was squeezed under a press; and thereby the juice extracted from it: this liquor was then put into a skillet, over the fire; a certain quantity of whites of eggs, well beat up, was mixed with it. After boiling for some time, it was taken from the fire, and passed through a fine sieve; thus clarified it was again put on the fire, and kept boiling, till reduced to one quarter of its former quantity. This now becomes an excellent syrup, and answers all purposes for coffee, tea, cream, &c. &c.

*Wolves on the Western Coast of France.*—A dreadful accident took place lately in the neighbourhood of Morlaix. Three grown persons were attacked by a furious wolf; and with the greatest difficulty could extricate themselves. One of them was so grievously wounded in the throat, and face, that he was obliged to be taken to the hospital at Morlaix, with little hope of his recovery. The under Prefect of Morlaix in announcing this accident, adds, that in various other parts of his arrondissement, these ferocious animals have made similar attacks. It is certain, that for some time past their growing audacity has been astonishing. It has been generally remarked, that contrary to their usual custom, they have turned aside from their route in order to attack, unperceived, persons who were

unarmed. They are often seen prowling in open day light, in the neighbourhood of the very populous cities; and by favour of darkness and silence of night, roving even into the streets, and carrying off dogs which they meet with at the gates. In the country they penetrate into the stables, where cattle, horses, &c. &c. are kept; and frequently do considerable damages, tending almost to the utter ruin of the small farmers.

#### GERMANY.

*Stock-jobbing Speculations.*—Augsburgh, Nov. 25. There reigns at present, a certain scarcity of money, which greatly shackles business. The last variations of the exchange at Vienna, were known here several days before the arrival of the ordinary couriers. The principal banking houses of this city, receive several expresses weekly from Vienna, which travel with extraordinary speed.

The 21st. there was very little foreign paper on the exchange at Vienna, which rendered it very dear. Exchange on Augsburgh, 790.

#### HOLLAND.

*New Barracks.*—Amsterdam, Nov. 17. This day was laid with great solemnity, the first stone of a vast pile of barracks, which the city of Amsterdam is building.

#### Price of Stocks.—Dec. 8.

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 3 per cents .....            | 9½ florins to 10 |
| 6 per cent. loan of 40 } 28½ |                  |
| millions 1807 .....          |                  |
| 7 per cent. loan of 30 } 21  | 21½              |
| millions 1808 .....          |                  |
| 6 per cent. loan of 20 } 27  | 27½              |
| millions 1809 .....          |                  |
| 5 per cent loan 1797 .....   | 14½ 15½          |

#### HUNGARY.

*Danube; Water very low.*—Presburg, Oct. 21. The extraordinary dryness of the weather, which had lasted more than six weeks, had not only stopped all the mills; but had diminished the waters of the Danube so low, that a tall horse might pass over this river without swimming.

#### INDIES, WEST.

*Remedy for pulmonary Disorders.*—Martinique. An article has appeared in the Martinico gazette of June 1810, describing the wonderful effects of the *divine Alconorqua*, a tree which grows on the coast: the wood of which is compact and heavy. The true import of its name, is *cork*; but that it differs essentially from that substance, is evident from the weight of its wood. This tree has acquired the reputation of being a specific in disorders of the liver, and especially in those of the lungs: should this be justified by European practice, the cure of those hitherto, almost incurable disorders, by which so many thousands are annually hurried to the grave, will

place it at the head of all earthly vegetables, and fairly entitle it to the epithet of *divine*.

A testimony of its virtues is annexed, signed P. Badolet; who refers to others also, who had been cured by it. It is used in infusion; the outer bark being taken off; a glass of the liquor taken morning and night; with two spoonfuls of honey. Milk, acids, spices, and whatever irritates, must be avoided. A cataplasim cures pains in the side occasioned by abscess in the liver. The receipt is derived from the Indians. It is extremely hot; and appears also to produce vomiting.

#### ITALY.

*Agricultural Society.*—Rome, Nov. 8. —A society for the promotion of agriculture was opened, and held its first sitting this day. The necessity of such a society, and the advantages to be derived from it, were agreed on by all present; especially in a country like this which is deficient in population. A prize of about *thirty guineas* in value, was offered to the best memoir on the construction of a plough adapted to the soil of the country, which should unite the principles of least resistance with working to the greatest depth.

*Academy and School of Arts.*—Rome, November 23. The extraordinary consulta has appointed that, the Schools of the Fine Arts dependent on the Academy of St. Luke, shall be composed of 16 chairs: viz. *six of the highest class*; and *ten of the second class*: also three adjuncts. The professors of the first class will enjoy a salary of 1,200 francs (£50) those of the second class 800 francs: the adjuncts 500 francs. Every year gratifications will be granted them on the funds of the city of Rome, and by a report of the academy. A sum of 8,300 francs, out of 25,000, granted to the academy for its expences, will be allotted to the candidates for the prizes, and other variable demands for the schools. The buildings of the Convent of *Ara Celi*, (in the Capitol) are granted to the Academy of St. Luke, for the establishment of schools of design, exhibition rooms, cabinets, museums, &c. and for attendants on the academy. M. Canova is appointed perpetual director of the said establishment.

*Antiquities cleared from Rubbish.*—The public labours which have for their object the clearing away the earth from the remains of antiquity, are pursued with great diligence. Men, women, and children are employed in this undertaking: heretofore they have been miserable and vagabonds; now they obtain their bread by their daily labour. The remains of the Temple of *Vesta*, also the temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, are putting into a state of order and better condition. The workmen have cleared the base of the columns of *Jupiter Stator*, and the ground around is com-

pletely levelled. The diggings in the *Coliseum* proceed; and in many places the bases of the pilasters are discovered. The *Tabularium*, now relieved from the ruins which concealed it, shews its beautiful doric order. The excavations around the temple of Antoninus and Faustina, are also going on briskly. Other labours are proceeding in the *Forum Romanum*, now called the *Campo Vaccino*: also in the *Baths of Titus*, with intention to discover the subterranean grottoes, and their paintings: also, at the Arch of *Janus Quadriformis*.

*A second Burying Ground* for the city of Rome is allotted outside of the *Porta Angelica*.

*New Oil discovered.*—Ravenna, November 21. M. Domenico Parea, inspector of woods, has discovered a mode of extracting from the seed of a thorn called by the people *maruga*, or cat's thorn [*Rhamnus paliurus*, Linn.] a limpid oil, without smell, and without bitterness; it may be used as seasoning with food.

*Substitute for Indigo.*—Rimini, November 20. The Cavalier Rosa, ancient professor, known by his works on natural history and natural philosophy, has informed government, that he has found an indigenous substance proper to be substituted for indigo, for all shades blue of teints, whether in silk, wool, thread, or cotton. The professor thinks that the colouring secula of this matter, is in no wise inferior to indigo, whether as to beauty, or vivacity of colour, or as to lasting, and resistance to the effects of exterior bodies.

*Extent of Vesuvian Currents of Lava.*—Naples, November 12. The lava of Vesuvius discharged during the late eruption, begins to be cooled, and may now be walked over without danger; so that some estimate may be formed of the enormous mass of matter which issued from this volcano, August 11 to 13. In its course it has completely filled up deep vallies, and in many places has formed heaps of more than 100 feet in height. Its different streams in descending the mountain were half a league in breadth. Had not the progress of this lava, and of the eruption ceased, in the evening of August 13, it would have overwhelmed *Torre del Greco*, in which is a population of 18,000 inhabitants.

#### LOW COUNTRIES.

*Bason for Ships at Antwerp.*—Antwerp, November 29. Yesterday at 5 o'clock in the evening, the bank which obstructed the entrance of the water into the bason, which had been lately cut away, as much as possible, by the labourers, broke by the weight of water acting upon it. As all was prepared for making such a breach, notwithstanding the impetuosity of the stream no fatal consequence ensued.

Antwerp, December 6. The bank which kept the water from entering into the basin being broken by the river before the earth could be properly removed, the mass of earth was swept into the basin, and will give much trouble before it is cleared away. The entrance is, however, half cleared; and at low tide there is four feet of water; at high tide fifteen feet.

## POLAND.

*Price of Coffee.*—Warsaw, November 19. A pound of coffee costs here 1 florin 45 kreutzers [7 florins of Poland.]

## PRUSSIA.

*The State unlucky.*—Berlin, November 11. The new lottery called of the guineas, is suppressed. The state has sustained losses in this lottery; and can expect no better fortune in further proceeding.

*University.*—The opening of our University in form, is postponed to next year. What has been hitherto effected, remains. The number of students is about 250. Hitherto the university has no funds but such as have been assigned it from the public treasury. The acquisition of other resources engages attention.

*Finances.*—The grand edict on our finances has appeared. The most prominent article in it is the equal participation of all classes of people in public offices: the cessation of all exemptions; and the abolition of all pecuniary privileges.

Berlin, November 15.—Two edicts have been published here: in the first H. M. announces his intentions, 1. to pay promptly all the war contributions: 2. to pay the interest of all debts of the state: 3. to re-imburse the capitals due to foreign creditors, and to consolidate those of creditors at home. A loan for which the royal domains, and the ecclesiastical property is mortgaged, forms part of the ways and means.

The second edict is relative to the secularization of all ecclesiastical property: such as abbeyes, prebends, commanderies, *whether of the protestant, or catholic religion.* Those in possession will receive compensations: Schools and pious foundations are not included.

Among the taxes laid on objects of luxury, those are distinguished which affect the male servants: every master having one servant pays 6 crowns per annum (say a guinea); whoever has two servants pays 10 crowns: and so on to six; these pay 20 crowns for each servant. (say £3 10s.) Horses, coaches, dogs, &c. are also taxed. Wines, from foreign parts pay from 9 to 13 crowns the *ginner* of Berlin. The duty on patents includes all descriptions of workmen, and all profitable trades,—comprizing physicians, surgeons, midwives, dentists, lenders of

money, eating houses, &c. The duty is from 100 to 200 crowns, (say from fifteen to thirty guineas).

*Speculations.*—Berlin, November 29. Many persons appear desirous of obtaining ecclesiastical property: and since speculations have taken this turn the treasury bills are less out of repute with the public.

*Injurious edible Substitutes examined.*—An ordonnance of police, subjects to a rigorous examination and superintendence the sale of that multitude of substitutes for coffee, tea, and sugar, which are now palmed on the people.

\* \* The same has taken place at Vienna, in order to preserve, if possible, the health of the public.

## RUSSIA.

*Commerce, at Petersburg.*—From Jan. 1, to Oct. 1, the exportations and importations have been as follows:

|      | Importations. | Exportations.      |
|------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1809 | 2,189,970     | 15,236,023 rubles. |
| 1810 | 8,040,107     | 23,055,464         |

In the month of September passed, the importations were 742,391 rubles: the exportations 4,678,530 rubles.

Petersburgh, Oct. 28. *The course of Exchange* on Paris is 97 cents for a ruble.

*Army reinforced.*—Petersburgh, Nov. 1. The recruits for the army are ordered to be taken three men out of 500: which is unusually low. Men will be taken half a *werschok* lower than the regulated height: they must be at least 19 years of age; and not more than 39. The recruits for the marine, are taken from 15 to 25 years. Those frontier governments which have a right to substitute money for men, are to pay 500 rubles in cash, 1000 rubles in Bank bills, for each recruit; but they may send men if they please.

*Fire.*—Mohilow, October 12. A terrible fire broke out between the 8th and 9th instant in one of the small shops situated in the old market. The flames, driven by a violent south east wind, soon caught the neighbouring houses, which were all built of wood, and close to each other. These were the more speedily consumed, in consequence of the drought we have experienced for the last two months: a great number of houses and shops became a prey to the flames; as well as three Greek churches; and one Roman Catholic, with the convent which belonged to it. Although these buildings were of stone, nevertheless, all the timbers and every thing that was of wood was destroyed.

\* \* Two complete towns belonging to Austria; and extensive parts of others, have also been destroyed; owing no doubt to the extreme dryness of the season.



## SAXONY.

*Jews relieved from a Tax.*—Dresden, Nov. 9. By a resolution of our monarch, he has abolished the onerous imposts paid by foreign Jews who came to settle in Saxony, to the advantage of the Israelites of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort, and the Duchies of Anhalt. They had previously been abolished in respect to French Jews, and others.

## SWITZERLAND.

*Early Cotton Manufactures.*—The manufacture of cotton was established in Switzerland and in the Black Forest, before it was known as an article of commerce in England. The first muslins were made at St. Gall in 1733. England did not adopt this branch of business till 1765: and some years after that date, Arkwright obtained his patent. There are unquestionable proofs that cotton was spun in the villages of the Black Forest, in 1740 and 1747. A manufacturer of Arrau, named Huntziker, gave the first impulse, by sending some of his best workmen into the Black Forest to teach the method of spinning: the embroidery was introduced later, being more difficult. The first muslins were embroidered in 1757, in the Comté de Bondorf, in the Black Forest. The women embroideresses were sent from St. Gall by three manufacturers to teach the art.

*Mountain Slip.*—Berne, Nov. 14. At Aherhofen, on the lake of Thoun, another giving way of the mountain has taken place; a hundred and forty fathoms of vineyard have been precipitated into the lake.

*Coffee.*—The introduction as well as the sale of coffee, is now forbidden.

## TURKEY.

*Progress of the Wahabees.*—Constantinople, Sept 10.—Two Pachas with considerable forces have marched against the Wahabees; who have already advanced to the lake of Tiberias, and to the gate of Damascus.

Sept. 25. The Pacha of Acre has attacked and beaten the Pacha of Damascus, who was accused of holding intelligence with the Wahabees.

Oct. 10. The Wahabees become daily more dangerous to the Mahometan religion and the Ottoman Empire. A considerable army of that nation has penetrated into Palestine; and has advanced, according to the latest intelligence, to the lake of Tiberias, in their route towards Damascus. The Pachas of Bagdad and Mosul are in march against this army.

The progress of the Wahabees in Syria, prevents the Turks from employing their entire force against the Russians: they being obliged to retain a portion of their troops in Asia.

•• The following have appeared in our Public Journals.

*Bankruptcy in Sweden.*—Four years had elapsed without a single bankruptcy at Gottenburgh; but no less than seven failures, of considerable magnitude, have taken place during the two months that the Continental System has extended its baneful influence over industry and commerce.

*Bankruptcy in Holland.*—In a single Dutch paper of last month is announced the sale of SEVENTY SEVEN houses at Amsterdam: the proprietors of which had shut them up, and absconded, being unable to pay the taxes!!!

*Conscription in Holland.*—The conscription has been extended to children of the age of thirteen years.

*Darkness predominant in Germany.*—Such is the scarcity of lamp oil in the town of Stralsund, that the inhabitants are obliged to forego the convenience of having the streets lighted this winter. Many other towns on the Continent are in the same condition.

*Dreadful Conflagration at Ava.*—Letters from India state, that the forest of Imel-dbar (in the kingdom of Ava) was, through the negligence of some wood-cutters, who had kindled a fire at the root of several lofty trees, in a state of conflagration in the early part of June. The forest was 65 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; and such was the power of the flames, aided by a high wind, that masses of burning wood weighing half a ton, were carried through the air to a distance of 20 miles. Fifty villages in the vicinity of the forest were destroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives, believing the calamity to be a direct visitation of some vengeful deity, and not choosing to survive the loss of their property, precipitated themselves into the flames.—At the date of these letters the conflagration had continued with unabating fierceness for five weeks; and from the vast area in which the body of the fire lay, with the contiguity of other forests, the destruction of half the kingdom appeared certain.

*Decreased Population at St. Domingo.*—The French division of St. Domingo has, since the year 1790, sustained a prodigious loss in population—at that period it comprised 407,000 persons, of which 35,000 were whites, 9,000 brown, and 360,000 blacks; but the wars and massacres that have followed, united to emigration, have reduced it to 90,000 souls.

*A severe Hail-Storm* took place in Bengal on the 10th of March, 1810. At Gardea Reach, near Calcutta, many of the hail-stones were of an enormous size; one in particular measured 6½ inches in circumference; and at Burdwan one was weighed of 20 oz. One of these enormous pieces of ice fell on a man's head, and killed him on the spot. Numbers of cattle and birds also perished.

O

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

## IMPORTATION OF COTTON WOOL IN 1810.

| FROM WHENCE.               | London. | Liverpool. | Glasgow. | TOTAL   |         | INCREASE.                   | DECREASE. |
|----------------------------|---------|------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|
|                            |         |            |          | 1810.   | 1809.   |                             |           |
| Heligoland .....           | 182     | —          | —        | 182     | —       | 182                         | —         |
| Iceland .....              | 15      | 5,177      | —        | 5,192   | 4,824   | 368                         | —         |
| Portugal and Colonies..... | 70,450  | 71,190     | 1,827    | 143,467 | 146,212 | —                           | 2,745     |
| Spain and Colonies.....    | 2,696   | 3,938      | —        | 6,634   | 8,699   | —                           | 2,065     |
| Mediterranean .....        | 2,612   | 1,145      | —        | 3,757   | 11,112  | —                           | 7,355     |
| East-Indies .....          | 79,382  | —          | —        | 79,382  | 33,764  | 45,618                      | —         |
| Africa .....               | —       | 22         | —        | 22      | —       | 22                          | —         |
| North America ...          | 18,557  | 191,458    | 21,828   | 231,843 | 143,717 | 88,126                      | —         |
| West-India Islands.....    | 7,944   | 17,606     | 14,443   | 39,993  | 55,663  | —                           | 15,670    |
| Demerara and Berbice ....  | 2,287   | 21,008     | 10,225   | 33,720  | 21,178  | 12,542                      | —         |
| Surinam .....              | 3,525   | 1,358      | —        | 4,883   | 3,704   | 1,179                       | —         |
| Imported in 1810 .....     | 187,650 | 313,102    | 48,323   | 549,075 | 428,873 | 148,037                     | 27,835    |
| Ditto in 1809 .....        | 125,870 | 266,952    | 36,051   | 428,873 | —       | —                           | —         |
| Increase .....             | 61,780  | 46,150     | 12,272   | 120,202 | —       | 148,037                     | —         |
| Decrease.....              | —       | —          | —        | —       | —       | 27,835                      | —         |
|                            |         |            |          |         |         | Total Increase 120,202 bags |           |

**N. B.** In addition to the above, the Importation into Bristol and Lancaster, during the last year, was 3,449 bags.

**National Finances.**—We have the satisfaction of publishing the following statement of the produce of the public revenue in the year 1810, as compared with that of the preceding year.

|                                 | 1809        | 1810.       |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Consolidated Fund, exclu- ..... | £37,838,034 | £40,046,244 |
| War Taxes.....                  | 20,798,144  | 23,027,442  |
|                                 | 58,636,178  | 63,073,686  |

From this statement it appears that the revenue of the year now concluded exceeded that of the year immediately preceding, which was a year of remarkable production, by the sum of not less than four millions four hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds.—In the article of Excise, which affords the surest proof of the prosperity of individuals, the increase has been upwards of one million four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

**Lucien Buonaparte.**—Several travellers have lately taken Ludlow in their way to see the above personage, and he knowing the circumstance, generally walks round the Castle for an hour about mid-day to gratify their curiosity.—One day lately, the weather being indifferent, he did not take his usual walk; a Gentleman who had come a considerable distance, and who could not stop, was disappointed; but, being very anxious to see

Lucien, sent his compliments and requested to look at him for a few seconds. Lucien, with much good humour, desired that the gentleman might be introduced, and when he entered, politely begged him to be seated, and handed him several kinds of wine, concluding with a half-pint bumper of Champagne; after which, the curious traveller departed top-heavy to the Crown Inn. Mr. Anderson, sen. is his French, and Mr. Wellings, the Italian interpreter. Several of his suite are Italians. The drawing master who accompanied Lucien, has some finely executed drawings of antique statues, vases, &c. which Lucien got dug out of the ruins of Tusculum, during the six years of retirement in Italy; the originals have been left at Rome.—He frequently gives dinners to select parties.

**Execution of a Murderer.**—Antonia Cordoza, the Portuguese sailor, convicted of the murder of T. Davies, was executed on Monday. He was attended in his last moments by a Catholic priest and died extremely penitent. An immense concourse of people attended, among whom were a great number of Portuguese and other foreign seamen.

\* \* This execution took place, according to law; notwithstanding the suspension of the functions of royalty.

**Vital Principle not in the Head.**—A paper was read lately at the Royal Society, endeavouring to prove that the vital principle of the body did not depend on the head, but that a vigorous circulation might be carried on by a pair of bellows after decapitation.

**Cockpit Royal.**—It may be unknown to many of our readers that the Royal Cockpit, St. James's Park, so long the receptacle of the most cruel recreation, so long the resort of the wanton, of the cheat, and of the pickpocket, is now no more—but such is the fact. The Governors and Trustees of Christ's Hospital, to whom the ground belongs, met on the spot the very day the lease expired; and, as might naturally be expected from the patrons of such an institution, gave directions for the immediate razing of the building.

**Fall of the Charles Pinnacle.**—Lately the Pinnacle at Beachy Head, called the Charles's, or Charles, which had been for many years the terror and wonder of the numerous visitors at East Bourne, fell; but as the fall fortunately took place in the night, no damage was done. Its ancient inhabitants, the foxes, being on their prowl, suffered no other injury than the loss of their habitations. The chalk that fell is computed at more than a million of waggon loads.

**Religious Liberty.**—A general order has been published at Dublin, directing commanding officers of regiments to be attentive in future, that no obstacle is presented to Catholic soldiers, as well as those of other sects, from attending the worship of the Almighty according to their persuasions.

**Servants, enrolled in Local Militia.**—A number of farmers and others were lately summoned before the magistrates at Stafford, for making a deduction from the wages of their servants, enrolled in the Local Militia, on account of their having been absent from service during the period of exercise. The magistrates observed that the Legislature had provided for the point in dispute, and referred to the 15th clause of the 48th Geo. III. c. 3. which ordains that 'no ballot, enrolment, and service under the Act, shall make void, or in any manner affect, any indenture of apprenticeship or contract of service. The defendants, upon the Act being read, agreed to pay their servants their full wages.

**French Women not admitted.**—An order has been issued from Whitehall, that no French women shall be permitted to land in this country, who might have left France to see their husbands. The reason to be assigned to them for such refusal is, that the French Government would not permit Lady Lavie and family to land in France, to join Sir Thomas, who is a prisoner at Verdun. The order is in force at Portsmouth.

#### OLD MAIDS.

Miss Bridget Buckram, to Miss Barbara Bluestocking.

[Comp. Pan. p. 115, present volume.]

Madam,—Although a perfect stranger, yet permit me, not only to congratulate, but to thank you, for your very sensible remarks and admonitions, contained in your reply to Mr. Timothy Tobin, the Old Bachelor; for they concern the sex in general, but very particularly that part of us, denominated Old Maids.—Not that I am stiled one; for I was only forty-five last birth day; so, of course, Madam, you will perceive, that I am still in the prime of life. Most earnestly do I wish, for the sake of our sex, that such sentiments as yours, were oftener discussed by ladies of proper principles and spirit, that Old Bachelors (loathsome, disgusting title!) might be shamed out of the disgrace of living single, and dread the contempt that accompanies even the very appellation.

Could the character but be viewed in the light you have so justly painted it, surely MAN, who we are taught to look up to as the image of a Superior Being, and who was intended by that Being, to love, cherish, and protect WOMAN (purposely formed for his comfort and happiness!) would shrink from the sin he commits, in neglecting to perform those duties, for which, he is no doubt, responsible; and not, through want of exertion towards a relish for the agreeable comforts of life, sink into indifference, selfishness, parsimony, and cowardice; together with all sorts of narrow-minded uncharitable prejudices, towards us females. For my own part, my good Miss Barbara, I think it high time the matter was taken up, and if the cause were earnestly entered into by people of ability, not the smallest shadow of a doubt exists in my mind, but things might be put into a successful train, our claims answered, and proper justice shewn to the sex. The general good it would produce, is beyond calculation. Oh! how many men might be rendered amiable, and how many deserving women, be made happy; besides, do not the Scriptures enforce marriage? do they not also tell us to increase and multiply?—Is it not our duty, then, to endeavour to reclaim as many as we possibly can, of the present race of Bachelors, and to use our exertion to prevent gentlemen in future, from meanly shrinking from the noble station which they are designed to fill, and to save them, if possible, from becoming such useless, unaccommodating, unfeeling creatures, too unworthy to be called Men!

When I visit some of my friends, and see the happiness of a married life, the respectful, endearing attention of the husband to the wife, her affectionate, accommodating

manners, to her husband; also with what tender pleasure, each views the innocent little prattlers (dear pledges of their mutual love!) that surround them, is it not natural to wish *all* our acquaintance such happiness! Oh Matrimony, thou inviting, enviable state! —not that I am impatient to marry, Miss Barbara; but I assure you, the pleasure I feel in the prospect of being likely to procure such bliss for my young friends, is beyond description. I have lately earnestly turned the affair in my mind, and really think it possible to produce a reformation; nay, my good Madam, the success of the cause is certain, if all married ladies and gentlemen will agree to join us; for I am well convinced, that it only depends upon strict adherence to a few resolutions.—As it is generally allowed, that the hearts of Bachelors, in consequence of their unsociable habits, are, after a certain age, very much inclined, to become tough and shrivelled, by caprice, selfishness, obduracy, and such like qualities; consequently not easily moulded to any thing agreeable;—I, in the first place, *move*, that no bachelor after 20 years of age, shall be permitted to enter the company of respectable ladies, either married or single;—and that they shall be excluded the society of all young and married gentlemen, as unworthy to associate with reasonable beings.

Some other plans might also be thought of, for their and our advantage, to awaken them to a sense of their duty, and compel them to perform the same. For as kind Nature did not intend Woman to wander about in this great world, without a mate and protector, it is really particularly hard, that we should be so neglected; not that ever I heard of there being any disgrace attached to a single life!—No, Heaven forbid!—It would be shocking, indeed, if there were! for, as you justly observe, we must not ask; and the greater our misfortune, in my opinion, that custom is so cruel and unaccommodating! as, no doubt, it dooms many of the sex to spend their days in useless celibacy, much against their inclination! and many a faithful virgin to sigh in private, for the object of her tender affection—the man her tender heart has fixed upon! Poor things, I sincerely pity them!

That old Bachelors are so numerous, is lamentable indeed; and whether the fault originates in their education, their associates, or any other cause, I am strongly possessed with a notion that if there were some kind of check to warn them in time, numbers might be rescued from entering so dangerous, so disgraceful a path; and, that by having Matrimony in view, they would feel more respect for themselves, and the Fair Sex in general—at the same time, be rendered useful members of society; and, instead of passing their days

in stupid loneliness, their minds would expand, their hearts become capable of love's tender soft emotion, and they would generously feel a wish to bestow happiness upon some worthy partner; and with her experience the delightful bliss of participating in the genuine comfort of an amiable family, and the real enjoyment of a domestic fire-side.

Such, Miss Barbara, is the kind of reformation I would most gladly assist in. Such an advocate am I for the marriage state—yet, I believe, my mind is fixed never to enter it. Ah, my good friend, I can easily guess your surprise, that a woman of my sentiments, at my time of life, should make such a declaration, and I long to acquaint you with my reasons. But, alas! were I to recite them it would be a painful task, which I hope you will excuse for the present, as my spirits at this time, are struggling to overcome a severe disappointment I have lately experienced, and as soon as I feel myself sufficiently recovered, I will transmit you a faithful account.—In the mean time, allow me to subscribe myself, my dear Madam, your most respectful and obedient servant,

BRIDGET BUCKRAM.

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#### TWELFTH CAKE AND PLUMB-PUDDING.

MODERN MAGNIFICENCE IN MINOR MATTERS: APPOINTMENT AND DISAPPOINTMENT: PLUMB PUDDING *versus* TWELFTH CAKE.

*Refert ergo quis hæc eadem paret: in Rutilo nam Luxuria est; in Ventidio laudabile nomen Sumit, et à censu famam trahit.*

JUV.

#### TWELFTH CAKE.

Among the extraordinaries of the season must be reckoned those manœuvres employed to obtain distinction, to which ingenuity has had recourse, as if privileged to aberrate during the Christmas Holidays. The first of these we shall notice is an immense plumb cake, the diameter that of a large waggon wheel, and weighing *ten hundred weight*: the quantity of flour employed was three sacks; the quantity of plumbs was several pecks; the number of eggs exceeded a thousand; the frosted works were *immense*; and the spices, sweetmeats, &c. &c. &c. were *innumerable*! It was exposed in the shop window about ten days previous to being *cut up*: the door was thronged by *sevens*; the city of London was rendered (in that place) *impassable*; and *all the world* ran to purchase a part of this famous twelfth cake. It is impossible to blame the pastry cook who succeeded in distinguishing himself above his brethren by this enormity; and who opened his shop with a magnificence completely wonderful! This man surely does



honour to the metropolis, by his genius; and may be enrolled without hesitation among the most worthy of the Citizens of London. A few years will behold him Common-council-man, Alderman, Sheriff, Lord Mayor—and then—there will be a twelfth cake, at his dinner!—in dimensions proportionate to the stature of Gog and Magog! in composition rich enough to excite an appetite in the two giants to descend and put in their claims for shares!—but, let them “put money in their purses;” for it was not by giving away his cake, that the author of this stupendous edifice satisfied his pocket, but by selling it at a price that satisfied his customers.

#### PLUMB-PUDDING.

Less fortunate in his speculation was a gentleman of the law, who presuming too much on his capacity, and powers, laid a wager of “a rump and dozen” that he, *ipse, per se, solus*, would eat, devour, chew, masticate, consume, swallow, and into his stomach receive a certain plumb pudding, that is to say, of the dimensions of one English foot square by the sides; and also one English foot in depth from top to bottom. The same being accurately measured when lying, being, standing, or situate in a dish of diameter sufficient to receive the same. That said pudding should be finished and forthcoming on the twelfth day of January in the 51st year of George the third, by the grace of God, King, and so forth, and of our Lord 1811. That it should be made, composed, constructed, put together, furnished, and completed by Mr. William How of the Grecian Coffee-house near the Temple; and that it should contain at the least,

26 lbs. of Fruit,  
12 lbs. of Suet,  
8 lbs. of Flour,  
6 lbs. of Sugar,  
3 Quarter Loaves,  
3 Pints of Brandy,  
2 Quarts of Milk,  
1 Quart of Sherry,  
30 Eggs,  
5 Nutmegs.

This pudding, thus composed, was boiled forty-six hours: the fuel consumed in the operation was *two sacks of coals*; the amount of the cost of the ingredients, &c. was nearly *five guineas*!—But, alas for the ambition of mortal man! the hero himself, it is true, maintained both his countenance and courage to the very moment of attack:—but, then,—at the very point of time—when eager to devour the adversary—his friends interposed from motives of humanity, as they said—threatened him with a keeper and a *strait waistcoat*—and how could any man in a *strait waistcoat*, presume to combat with a foe so extraordinary?—In short, they all sat down to-

gether to the rump and dozen, and the pudding; and to say truth, though the pudding resisted the unexpected conflict with all its powers, yet being basely surrounded by numbers, and attacked on all sides contrary to the original agreement, it was forced to surrender at discretion—was taken prisoner of war, and not even allowed its parole of honour. We, who saw the pudding, pitied its hard lot!—what we could do, we did; but its fate was inevitable! and to its inevitable fate, as it seem resigned, we ourselves, also, confirmed its resignation.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex.*—In consequence of the late heavy falls of snow, and of the severity of the season, during most part of the month, little has been done in the field; but, should the weather prove favorable, the farmer will be getting ready for planting beans and peas. The old grass lays plough but indifferently, being too wet. At present, the grazing stock is not doing so well as usual, for want of drier weather. The thrashing of clover-seed is now begun; the produce of which is tolerable. Turnips, although not so good in quality as last year, yet stand very well. No appearance of either lean or fat cattle being procured on low terms. All kinds of hay sell at extravagant prices. Of course, horse-corn must be a rising article.

*Warwickshire.*—The severe weather, during the early part of the month, brought the cattle to the yard; from whence much of the compost has been removed to the upland meadows. The sheep rather recover from their complaint, the rot, which is more confined to the slovens who have neglected that first of improvements, under-draining, than was first imagined. Grain, of every kind, comes out in abundance, and of prime quality; the straw is in request. The wheats look well; having been protected by the snow. Turnips are very little injured; particularly the Swedish, on which weather makes no impression. Hay is very scarce, and of inferior quality. Long wool stationary, about 1s. per lb. Trade at Coventry very dull, from a lack of foreign orders, together with a scarcity of raw materials.

*Suffolk.*—Our wheats look hurt by the late cold winds. It has been a busy time among the farmers, in getting muck on the lands, during the frost. The turnips are injured in many places; the snow having been blown off the land, they were left exposed to the severe frost. Hay is very dear; so are good turnips. Clover-seed is found to be a partial crop; in some parts it has yielded three bushels per acre, in others not more than one and a half. Old grass will be a greater price than was ever known; particularly if the ensuing spring should be late.

## POETRY.

## EPITAPH

COMPOSED ON THE MUCH-RESPECTED  
NAVIGATOR, CAPTAIN COOK.

Ill-fated Cook!—Who Ocean's realms steer'd o'er,  
And the long course of distant dangers bore;  
Who brav'd the stormy winds' collected ire,  
Where Europe's sons before did ne'er aspire;  
While one great wish lay tranquil in his mind—  
Undaunted, undismay'd!—His soul design'd  
Earth's gen'ral good;—for that alone he sigh'd,  
And with that sigh by savage hands he died.

*Prologue to Lost and Found, written by the  
Author.—Spoken by Mr. Eyre.*

What headstrong bigots, and conceited rabble.  
These Authors are! I've had an arduous squabble  
With our right hopeful Bard: said I, "Your Play  
"Must have a Prologue in the usual way,  
"Or else depend on't it will not succeed."  
"A Prologue," he replied, "Sir! no, indeed;  
"Shall I defeat, by weak anticipation,  
"My drama's interest, to court vexation?  
"Or talk of every thing except the Piece—  
"Stocks, Fashions, Politics, the Moon's increase;  
"Without such flimsy arts my cause I'll trust,  
"Where candour sits attentive to be just."  
To this I answer'd, "As you please, good Sir;  
"But mark, without a Prologue I'll not stir—  
"A little scandal, or extol yourself."  
Chafing at this, out roar'd the moon-struck elf,  
"Curse on your nonsense!" But a fearful quail  
Soon hush'd the rising tempest to a calm:  
Then looking boldly, while he quak'd with fear,  
"Plain facts," said he, "shall serve your pur-  
"pose here:  
"Say that a Bard, no matter what his name,  
"In trembling hope to-night comes here for  
"fame:  
"His first attempt—a bold one too you'll say;  
"For greatly he pretends who writes a Play,  
"To sway your passions, as his fancy veers,  
"Excite your laughter, or command your tears."  
What his pretensions are to powers like these,  
On your decision rests—his aim, to please.  
Anxious, before your awful bar he stands,  
Fate in your voice, and Thunder in your hands;  
Yet to this cheering hope by Truth refer'd,  
A British Audience won't condemn unheard.

*Epilogue to Lost and Found, written by James  
Smith, Esq.—Spoken by Mrs. Edwin.*

May I come in? and will not you complain?  
Nay, if you're busy, I can call again:  
I won't be baulk'd—an Epilogue's my pelf,  
For then—I've all the talking to myself!

I don't much like my part—pray, what say you?  
I'd rather play Miss Peggy, or Miss Prue!  
Tears may look well, when falling in a flood,  
But what are they, compar'd with "Bud, Bud,  
"Bud?"

I hate the dismals—I'm for fun and gladness—  
I'd rather shew my teeth than shew my sadness:—  
Nay, Gentlemen, pray don't be in a fright,  
I shew my teeth to laugh, and not to bite.

Our married couple on the old road jog;  
'Tis wife and husband, *alias* cat and dog:  
Love, honour, and obey, deem'd inexpedient,  
Mere words of course, like "Sir, your most  
"obedient."

But here our strife (attend, ye married men)  
Is generally o'er 'twixt nine and ten.  
Think, only think, what happiness is ours,  
Whose curtain lecture only lasts three hours.

Our play holds forth a roguish Lawyer too—  
A part quite natural, but not quite new.

"Oh! could I write," (I thus the Bard be-  
spoke),

"I'd give the public something like a joke."

"Dear Ma'am, you can't."—"I say, I can—  
"I will,

"Round goes the world, then why should we  
"stand still?"

"Earth, Ocean, Air, variety supplies

"To catch!"—"Catch what?"—"The manners  
"as they rise."

"Zounds, Ma'am, of late they do not rise at all!"—

"Then change your plan, and catch them as  
"they fall.

"Hoax is the word—set London in a grin,

"Take out a Patent for a mere Take-in;

"With assignations baulk a prim Old Maid;

"Invite a Quaker to a Masquerade;

"Send Valentine a-wooing in a Letter—

"These are the jokes—for want of something  
"better.—

"Or, wilder still, give gazing mobs a treat—

"With living lumber block up Berners-street!

"And roar with rapture, should you see ap-  
"proach

"My Lord Mayor riding in his gilded coach."

Ere I run off, I hope you won't deny  
The Play should have a run as well as I.  
Who can refuse, when Emily is coaxing?  
Upon my honour, now I am not hoaxing.  
This is my rout—you'll find me when you come,  
Like a good wife, for twenty nights at home:  
I treat my guests, who thus my board surround,  
With a new Play—they call it *Lost and Found*.  
If found the way to please you, we succeed;  
But if we fail, then we are *lost* indeed.  
Our fate is in your hands—we strive to please ye,  
Then pray ye use your hands, and make us easy.

## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum :

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

## WEST OF ENGLAND INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Second Annual Report of the West of England Infirmary, under the Patronage of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of Kent: Established in Exeter, for Curing Diseases of the Eye. From November 1st, 1809, to Michaelmas, 1810.

Admitted from the 1st November, 1808, to the 1st November, 1809, 815 Patients, of whom 22 were incurable—included in this number were 8 persons, whose eyes were entirely destroyed when they applied—43 absented themselves—2 were dismissed for irregularity—20 received benefit—86 remained under the care of charity—and 642 were cured.

Admitted from the 1st November, 1809, to 29th September, 1810, 622 Patients, of whom 26 are incurable—30 have absented themselves—6 were dismissed for irregularity—34 received benefit—59 are still under the care of the Charity—and 553 have been cured.

• Acute Egyptian Ophthalmia, 26

Acute Inflammation, with Pustules of the Cornea, 21.

Acute ditto, with Ulcers of the Cornea, 47.

Acute ditto, with Ulcers of the Cornea, and Crusta Lactea, in an extreme degree, 8.

Syphilitic Inflammation of the Iris, 10.

Effects of Egyptian Ophthalmia, 33.

Total Opacity of the Cornea, 8.

Gutta Serena, 4.

Strabismus, with double Vision, 2.

Eversion of the Eye-Lid, 8.

Inversion of the Eye-Lid, 8.

Closed Pupil complicated with Cataract, 4.

Closed Pupil (from unsuccessful Operations of Cataract having been elsewhere performed), 2.

Making an Artificial Pupil where the natural one was completely obscured by indelible opacity of the transparent Cornea, 3.]

Capsular Cataracts (after the operation of Extraction had completely failed elsewhere), 4.

Restored to sight by the Operation for Cataract in Persons of different Ages, 36.

Cases of Cataract in Persons born blind, 19.

Total number of Cataract Cases that have been cured since the Infirmary was first open-

• A large proportion of the cases of Egyptian Ophthalmia, were men who had been discharged as blind from the army, the greater part of whom are now as effective as any in his majesty's service.

ed, November 1st, 1808, to September 29th, 1810, being a period of one Year and eleven months (in which 30 Persons born blind of that disease are included), 36.

Total number of Persons on whom the Operation for Artificial Pupil has succeeded, 10.

Total number of Persons cured, labouring under the effects of the Egyptian Ophthalmia, 40.

Total number of Persons who have been cured of the various diseases specified above 1195.

• Among the cataract cases not born with subjects, are twenty-nine, aged between 50 and 70.

By the rules of this Infirmary, an annual subscriber of one guinea, or a benefactor of ten guineas or upwards, is a governor, and possesses an unlimited right of recommending patients. And in order to extend as widely as possible the benefits of this institution, and that the afflicted poor residing at a distance may experience no difficulty in gaining admission, it was resolved, at a general meeting of the subscribers, held on the 2d day of September, 1808, under a reliance on the public liberality, that every poor person shall be admitted without any recommendation, who shall bring from the officiating minister of any parish in the four western counties, whether he be a contributor or not, a certificate that he considers the bearer to be a proper object of the charity.

The patients are divided into two classes.—1st. Out patients, to whom advice and medicines are applied gratuitously.—2d. In patients, on whom the operation for the cataract is performed. As the funds for the present, are unequal to the support of many patients in the house, the blind from cataract are alone admitted into it, and these are received according to priority of application.

The physician to this institution is Dr. Adams; who has since quitted Exeter for Bath. He is a pupil of the late very ingenious Dr. Sanders of London.

## BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

It is well known to the public, that a negotiation for exchange of prisoners between the parties at war, was begun at the express desire of France, which power upbraided her adversary with being reluctant to diminish the horrors of war. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed by the British government, and accordingly repaired to Morlaix, for the purpose of being nearer to the cabinet of St. Cloud. The proposal made by the British court was, to exchange man for man, and rank for rank, and afterwards to exchange number against rank, till all were exhausted on both sides: according to the good old plan of former

times. But the very notion of adhering to any plan of former times, being repugnant to the ideas of the head and chief of the new Corsican dynasty, he directed other proposals to be made. His object was, to obtain the great body of French sailors now in Britain, for the purpose of manning his ships of war in the Scheldt; discharging in return a great number of men upon paper the services of which were no additional strength whatever to Britain: such, for instance as three or four thousand Hanoverian troops which surrendered under Gen. Walmoden, at the breaking out of the war. He demanded also, that Spanish and Portuguese prisoners, peasants taken in the *Guerillas*, should be exchanged for French *regulars*.

This accommodation to France was decidedly refused by Britain: and at length Mr. Mackenzie obtained his passports, after having repeatedly demanded them. The Emperor and King, next demanded from the northern powers, a supply of sailors—acknowledging thereby a positive confession that he had not in his own dominions sailors enough to man ten sail of the line. Of these Foreigners a portion is arrived in the Scheldt: but as they are to be commanded by French officers, and have been accustomed to work small vessels only, the confusion likely to ensue, from the misunderstanding of orders, and false manoeuvres when along-side of British men of war, may easily be conceived.—To return to our subject:—Mr. Mackenzie reports that “every endeavour was made, and every subterfuge was resorted to, pending the negotiation, to force him to lose his temper: that advantage might be taken of the smallest error in word or deed.”—It is added, that the police of Morlaix was doubled, on purpose to keep him under surveillance; and that his riding from one end of the town to the other, or half a mile into the country, was remonstrated against as a mortal crime. In short, he was obliged at length to declare that whatever authority the natives of France were bound to submit to, he was a British subject and owed no allegiance to that authority: that if his presence there was disagreeable, they had only to favour him with a notice to that effect: he might then return to a land of REAL LIBERTY.

The issue of this negotiation having been unfavourable, our countrymen with their usual generosity, and to their immortal honour, have instituted a subscription for the purpose of “alleviating the sufferings of their countrymen in French prisons: by assisting them with articles of clothing, bedding, fuel, and such other necessities as they stand the most in need of.” The number they relieve is upwards of 10,000. The subscription we doubt not will amount to a large sum. The committee comprizes the most eminent citizens of London.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

### CHAP. II.—Proceedings on the Regency.

House of Commons, December 21, 1810.

Report of the Committee on the resolution proposed by Mr. Perceval, brought up by Mr. Lushington, the chairman.

Sir Francis Burdett spoke at considerable length on the expediency of considering the present state of the royal authority, as a *demise of the crown*: it was supported by a case in Edward IV. The government was deranged: and six weeks was too long. He denied that any thing was constitutional, proceedings of parliament included, but what was found in our statutes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had carefully examined all precedents: the only one he found applicable was that of 1788.—It was termed illegal—could those who oppose it produce one that was legal? The necessity rendered it legal. Into what difficulties would the country be brought, unless somebody affixed the sign manual in his majesty's name! The regent could not assume his functions: no commission signed by him could take effect: no judge could sanction a sentence under a commission for trial. Conscious of rectitude ministers would do their duty: he would cause money to be paid from the exchequer, rather than hazard the consequences of refusal. He would take the responsibility, on himself: parliament and the nation would support him.

Mr. Whitbread said, Mr. Pitt himself in the plenitude of his power, in 1788, would not have ventured such a declaration in the face of the House of Commons!—Disburse the public money without sanction from his majesty, and expect an indemnity for it!—Preposterous!—He should watch the rt. hon. gent. more closely than ever.

Principal speakers in *opposition* Lord W. Russell, Mr. Stewart, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Adam, Mr. Elliott. In the *affirmative*, Mr. Yorke, Lord Porchester, Mr. Lockart, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Addington.

House of Lords, December, 26.

The Earl of Carlisle thought it right to hint to the house the propriety of re-examining the physicians to his majesty—their characters as professional men were now involved.

The Earl of Liverpool professed himself ready at any time to answer, on the topics hinted at. He moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the state of the nation.—He then moved the resolutions passed in the other house [See p. 179.]

Lord Holland replied at considerable length to the observations of Lord Liverpool, and



concluded by moving, that, after the word "That" the following words should be inserted:—

"An humble address be presented to his royal highness, requesting him to take upon himself the administration of affairs, and requesting his royal highness to abstain from the exercise of all powers attached to the royal office, not absolutely necessary for the interest of the state, until such time as parliament shall have passed a bill, specifying regulations as they may conceive necessary for the interests of the country. Until which period the care of the royal person of his majesty should be committed to the queen."

The Duke of York lamented more than any of their lordships could, that his royal father's continued indisposition should call upon them to provide for the exercise of the royal functions. Had a further adjournment been proposed, he would have agreed to it, had the state of his Majesty's health warranted it; but after the report of the physicians, such a procedure would be unwarrantable. His royal highness approved of proceeding by address.

The Lord Chancellor thought it his bounden duty to act on the precedent of 1788: it having been approved by all the branches of the legislature.

Lord Erskine spoke in favour of the amendment; but was taken suddenly ill.

Lord Lauderdale, followed on the same side.

Lord Redesdale spoke in favour of proceeding by bill.

The house divided—

For the amendment 74.—Against it 100.—Majority 26.

*December 31.*—The Earl of Liverpool moved for the appointment of certain peers to hold a conference with a committee of House of Commons, on the subject of the resolutions passed. Appointed accordingly; Earl Camden, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Powis, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Bathurst, the Bishop of Killala, Lord Walsingham, Lord Redesdale.

The House of Commons being informed that their lordships desired a *present conference*, in the painted chamber, appointed, Mr. Secretary Ryder, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, Lord Advocate of Scotland, Solicitor General of Scotland, Mr. Ashley Cooper, Mr. C. Long, Sir John Nicholls, Sir Evan Nepean, Lord G. Thynne, Hon. W. Lygon, Mr. R. Dundas, Mr. Montague.

The Speaker at the same time intimated that all other members were at liberty to attend if they chose.

The committee having returned from the conference.

Mr. Spencer Stanhope at the bar reported that the lords having taken into consideration

the resolutions communicated to them by the House of Commons on the 22d, had agreed without any amendment to the same.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for going into a committee on the state of the nation. In the committee Mr. Perceval observed, that he had already given it as his opinion, that the precedent to be followed as near as circumstances permitted was that of 1788. He therefore should propose a resolution empowering H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to take on himself the functions of government generally;—but with restrictions, to the creation of peers—to the granting of places for life—to the custody of the royal person. He should not propose a permanent council; as had been done formerly. He desired the committee to keep in mind, that they were not called upon to fill a vacant throne; but to provide for a suspension of the royal functions for *an interim*: he hoped not a long one.—To provide for the exercise of the royal functions, with all necessary vigour and energy;—and to facilitate as much as possible the return of his Majesty to the personal fulfilment of the royal office, when providence should enable him to resume it. Restrictions were by no means insulting to the person to be restrained: the *full power* of the crown was not under consideration: the provision was temporary;—to continue for twelve months, with such further time as might determine when parliament had been *sitting six weeks*. The individual character of a regent was not a point for discussion: the principle of restriction was a great public principle; never overlooked. A limited time was better than an indefinite time; because it would bring the subject again before the legislature; to be determined as wisdom should direct. The report of the physicians, seemed to point out this mode of proceeding. H. R. H. was now of more advanced age: and we are in a state of war:—this latter was certainly of great importance—he answered, that the creation of peers had no necessary connection with a state of war. The Regent would have the army—the public purse—the power of assembling, proroguing, dissolving Parliament. Could the public suffer from the non-creation of Peers during twelve months?—However, he meant to except the case of officers of the Army or Navy who might by distinguishing themselves deserve a peerage. He admitted that the prerogatives of the crown were generally necessary: but that the crown could do without additional peerages, was evident; for during the last four years only *two* peers, had been made (except officers)—the last administration, it was true, had made *twelve* peerages in twelve months. The prerogatives of the crown were a trust for the benefit of the people: those of the

regent were for the people; and for the King also. He had heard it said, that the infirmities of his majesty's person tended to infer the propriety of a regency: he cautioned every man, not to act on that principle. The Parliament must provide for the security of the King, for his return to power:—the power is not the regent's, but the King's. He moved resolutions accordingly: the first

Restricting the creation of Peers, (except naval and military officers, as might distinguish themselves) for one year.

The second; restricting places, and pensions for life: (except such places as require to be held for life, or during good behaviour.)

The third; that such part of his majesty's property, as had not been granted to trustees should be granted to trustees (as in 1788).—The household to be confided to the Queen—with the care of his majesty's person.

Mr. Lambe moved an amendment.

Mr. Canning observed, that a regency would meet with increased difficulties; and needed rather additional than diminished strength. The power of conferring honours should be given freely, not niggardly. Were the Lord Chancellor to die; who could be his successor, but a peer? A regent cramped and fettered, is no representative of royalty.

Lord Castlereagh on public grounds could not consent to entrust unlimited power. In no instance in the History of England (except those of Richard III. and the usurpation of Somerset) does it appear that parliament confided the royal authority intire to a sole regent.

Mr. Leach was convinced by the best constitutional authority that the power vested in the regent ought to be as unlimited as possible. The honour of the individual was the pledge for duly exercising it. The house would be responsible for sanctioning such privations, in case of any evil befalling the land.

On a division:

For the amendment ..... 200

Against it..... 224

Majority 24..... 24

The question was severally put on the second and third resolutions:

For the second..... 226

Against it ..... 210

Majority..... 16

For the third..... 230

Against it..... 214

Majority..... 16

The resolution respecting his Majesty's private property passed, without a division.

House of Commons, January 1, 1811.

Mr. Perceval introduced his following resolutions by enlarging on the effect that al-

terations of any kind about his Majesty's person, *must* have on his majesty's mind.

The fifth Resolution was:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the care of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; and that, for a time to be limited, her Majesty shall have the power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint such Persons as she shall think proper, to the several offices in his Majesty's Household; and to dispose, order, and manage all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the time aforesaid; and that for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important task, it is also expedient that a Council shall be appointed, to advise and assist her Majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and with power, from time to time; as they may see cause, to examine, upon oath, the Physicians, and others attending his Majesty's Person, touching the state of his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

Earl Gower stated his objection on the additional expence which the nation must incur; and more strongly, because of the energy which would thereby be subtracted from the Regency Government. He then moved, that all the words after "the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," be left out; and that words to the following effect be substituted:

"That, for a time to be limited, her Majesty shall retain such portion of his Majesty's Household as may be deemed necessary for the support of his Majesty's Royal dignity."

Mr. Henry Martin expressed strong objections to the Resolution.—All that they were called upon to do, he said, was to supply the Royal Authority. But taking from the Regent what of right was his, would be unjust in principle.

Mr. G. Johnstone complimented Mr. Perceval on the warmth of feeling which he had exhibited in the management of this great business, and professed to share in his feelings, though he dissented from his doctrines. He concluded by expressing his intention to vote for the amendment.

Mr. H. Addington spoke at length in support of the resolution.

Lord Milton thought the restrictions imposed by this resolution were derogatory to the Prince of Wales: he was of opinion to consign the office of regency with unlimited powers.

Mr. Stephen eulogized the 50 years reign of his majesty: and would by no means end it with tokens of deficient respect.

Sir Samuel Romilly deprecated the frequent

use of his Majesty's name : it was indeed so adopted by Mr. Pitt, but Mr. Pitt had no other merit in the regency business, than that of his usual turbulence, &c.—to keep his place.

Mr. Canning admitted the propriety of placing the great officers of the household who were daily in attendance on the person of the sovereign, out of the power of any one to remove :—the Lords of the Bed-chamber—the Groom of the Stole—perhaps, the Lord Steward. The Lord Chamberlain (now vacant), the Master of the Horse, the two Gold Sticks were chiefly for pomp and shew. These might be transferred to the regent.

Mr. Whitbread asked, was there another Lord Chamberlain, another Master of the Horse to be appointed? Was the person holding the office of Lord High Steward to take it by the job or the day? (*Hear! hear!*)—Was the country to endure the expense of two establishments, one for the Prince, and another for the King, but none for the Crown? The question before the House was simply whether they should or should not create a fourth estate.

On a division :

For the amendment 226—Against it 213—Majority for the amendment 13.

House of Commons, Wednesday Jan. 2.

Mr. Lushington brought up the report.

Lord Porchester complained of delay : a month's delay! Before the 2d of February a question of the greatest consequence was to be decided—whether we were to have war or peace with the only remaining great power, with which we were not at war. It was their duty to consider the events with which the times were pregnant : were not the interests of the nation as well as the safety and honour of the crown endangered? He moved an amendment, omitting the restrictions.

The Master of the Rolls examined at considerable length, what course was most proper in this exigency. It was asked, why erect an unlimited regency at the end of twelve months, when you institute a limited regency in the first instance. He answered that by that time the danger to be apprehended would be gone by. Recovery from a malady of that length would be doubtful. The regent would know his interest : he would act as if he were Sovereign : he would have no interest but that of Sovereign : no danger could be apprehended. His honour, after a speech of great ability supported the precedent of 1788.

Mr. Sheridan entered at large into the situation of the country,—the talents, policy, and character of Buonaparte,—the necessity of opposing him with all our power : he exhorted the House to encounter him with all the strength of the constitution : not with a

broken sword and a divided shield ; nor with half our power oppose the oppressor of mankind. " We fight," said the right hon. gentleman, " in the cause of human nature—we fight in the cause of the Creator."

On a division.

For the amendment 217—against it 214—majority in favour of the amendment 3.

The resolution now stands thus :—" Resolved, that for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the Royal Authority during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner, and to such extent, as the present circumstances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being resident within the realm, shall be empowered to exercise and administer the Royal Authority, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, and under the style and title of Regent of the Kingdom ; and to use, execute, and perform in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, that belong to the King of this realm to use, execute, and perform according to the law thereof."

House of Lords, January, 2.

The resolutions communicated from the House of Commons brought up,—and laid on the table.

The Earl of Liverpool adverted to the issue of money under the appropriation act, and moved, " That a copy of the warrant issued by the Commissioners of the Treasury, on the 31st of December, and of the correspondence between them and the Auditor of the Exchequer, be laid before that House."

Lord Grenville—" My Lords, I have no objection to that motion."

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that a difference of opinion having occurred between the Lords of the Treasury, and the Auditor of the Exchequer [Lord Grenville] relative to the issue of money to the army and navy, he thought it his duty to bring the subject before the House. He therefore moved for copy of warrant, &c. as above.

[This was the object of the Earl of Liverpool.]

House of Lords, Jan. 5.

Committee of Conference appointed to meet the Commons.

The Lord Chancellor mentioned his intention of introducing the subject of proxies.—A conversation on that notice and subject.

The Earl of Liverpool moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the subject of the issue of money from the Exchequer.—He moved an agreement with the

Commons who had "authorised and commanded" the issue, by a resolution. He stated the emergency: and the mode thought proper, in 1788. The conscientious scruples of an individual to which he imputed no blame, now impeded the necessary payments. What was now done must be done by authority of the Estates of the realm.

Lord Grenville observed that the time would come—aye, and it *should* come—when the king's servants must be answerable for their conduct. If they meant right, they acted as if they wished to destroy the Constitution. The Attorney and Solicitor General had confirmed his doubts on the illegality of issuing money without the sign manual: it was the king's money: it required the king's authority. He protested that his difficulty was real not captious. The Course of the Exchequer was fixed. He condemned the delay which produced this evil.

Lord Redesdale concurred that the two houses must supply the deficiency.

The Lord Chancellor said he could find no instance of the great seal empowering the issue of money.

Lord Holland admitted the necessity of the case; but condemned ministers for delay. He noticed the word *commanding* as never used while royalty existed in the country.

The Earl of Rosslyn contended against giving ministers the unlimited command of the public money. They wanted not only what had been appropriated by Parliament, but the vote of credit for £3,000,000.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the resolutions expressed the money wanted for the Army, the Navy and the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Landsdowne spoke against giving the command of the vote of credit. There was no necessity for that though there might be for the army and navy. He moved an amendment—that the Lords of the Treasury might obtain *one million*, half to the army, half to the navy. Original motion, at length, put and carried.

House of Commons, January, 5.

The House having passed a resolution for authorizing the issue from the Exchequer of money voted in last session of parliament for the army and navy, the same was sent up to the Lords, Conferences on the same appointed.

House of Commons, Monday, Jan. 7.

Conference with the Lords, on the issue of money.

#### *Regency.*

The Lords' amendment to the resolution restricting the Regent from making peers, leaving out the words "except such persons as may have achieved any services naval or military," read.—Agreed *nem-con*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved

for a Committee to wait on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with the resolutions: another to her Majesty. Agreed unanimously.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Conferences with the Commons on the resolutions for addresses to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and her Majesty. Amendment made by inserting the words "spiritual and temporal," after "Lords."

Lords appointed to wait on the Prince with the address.—The same for her Majesty.

For particulars *vide* the POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Conferences with the Lords, in which the deputies appointed to wait on H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and on her Majesty, were mutually communicated.

House of Commons, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a committee of conference with the lords, on the subject of the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—The conference took place, accordingly.

The same was repeated, for the address to her Majesty.

#### *New Writ for Gloucestershire.*

Mr. Howard moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for the election of a knight of the shire, for the county of Gloucester, in the room of Lord Dursley, now Earl Berkeley.

The Speaker asked whether the hon. member was prepared to add the usual words, "called up by a writ of summons to the House of Peers"?

Mr. Howard replied, that he could not add those words, as no such writ of summons had issued:—but, it was an established fact, that the representation for the county of Gloucester was defective. In the case of the demise of a peer of Scotland, not being a lord of parliament, his eldest son, by succeeding to his title, became disqualified for a seat in that house: no writ of summons issued; but the house was satisfied with a certificate of the fact.

The Speaker rose and observed, that he believed the invariable practice was, as appeared by all the cases on the Journals, to add the words "called up to the House of Peers." Mr. Speaker Onslow appeared to sanction a different proceeding. Should he now put the question?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the previous question.

Mr. Whitbread thought no inconvenience could arise to the public or to the individual: he opposed the previous question.

The house, after a few other observations, divided. For the previous question, 24—against it, 30:—Majority for the main question 6.



## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, January 27, 1811.*

That important subject, the regency of the United Kingdom, on which we delivered our sentiments, in decided terms, last month, continues to occupy the consideration of Parliament, and the attention of the country. It is every way worthy of deep attention. Britain stands and exists by her constitution. Should that be seriously impaired, the energy of her people would gradually decline, and all her efforts as a free and powerful state would be paralyzed,—we should fear—irremediably paralyzed. The debates in both houses are recorded in our Parliamentary History. From that the reader will perceive with what equiponderance parties have been balanced in our senate; and what were the alternate victories and defeats of each. The importance and the singularity of the case has led the most upright men to hesitate in their judgment, and to incline now to this, and now to another proposition. The most upright men have seen the questions arising from the main subject in lights directly opposite; and reasons of no trivial weight have been urged on both sides. After much discussion the two houses of the senate resolved to address Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, according to certain resolutions in which both concurred. The following are the *Answers of the Queen and Prince of Wales.*

On Friday, January 11, at two o'clock, the deputation from the two houses went up to Carleton House, to present to the Prince of Wales the resolutions to which the two houses had agreed. The lords and gentlemen, all in full dress, were ushered through the superb suite of rooms to the drawing-room, where his Royal Highness stood. His Chancellor, William Adam, Esq.; and Earl Moira on the right hand: the Duke of Cumberland and Mr. Sheridan on his left; behind him four officers of his household, Mr. Tyrwhit, Col. Macmahon, Colonel Blomfield, and General Turner. The deputation advanced according to their order of precedence. The Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Ryder, the President of the Board of Control, and the Master of the Rolls; and they made the usual reverences. The Lord President then read from a paper in his hand—"That they were a committee appointed to attend his Royal Highness with the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness, by empowering his Royal Highness to exer-

cise that authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided. And that they were directed to express the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, entertain, that his Royal Highness, from his regard to the interests of his Majesty, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in his Royal Highness, as soon as an Act of Parliament shall have been passed for carrying the said resolutions into effect."—To which his Royal Highness made the following gracious reply:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I receive the communication which the two houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint resolutions, on the subject of providing for 'the exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness, with those sentiments of regard which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two houses.—With the same sentiments I receive the expressed 'hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interests of his Majesty and the Nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me.' under the restrictions and limitations stated in those resolutions.—Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved father and sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.—Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my father's crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion. In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left to me to merit both.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—You will communicate this my answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."

The deputation appointed to wait on her Majesty, proceeded in like manner on Thursday, to Windsor, with the address of the two houses, expressing a hope that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to undertake the important duties proposed to be invested in her Majesty, as soon as an Act of Parliament should have passed for carrying the said resolution into effect. Her Majesty graciously replied :—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen—That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to this country, which induced me in the year 1789 readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience under the protection of his majesty since that period : and I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me. The assistance in point of counsel and advice, which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me—Of the nature and importance of that charge, I cannot but be duly sensible, involving as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations, but by nothing so strongly as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings.”

A bill for the purpose of giving effect to these proceedings, has been since forwarded through the House of Commons, and is now in its progress in the House of Lords. Till it has acquired the force of law, we do not feel ourselves warranted in recording the heads of it. We may add, that after the measure is complete, a survey of the arguments used *pro*. and *con*. may greatly illustrate the state of parties, and their practical influence, in the government of this kingdom. It is notoriously evident that government must have a chief. Even a republic has a centre of sovereign power, however divided ; but to every state comprising monarchy in any shape, that centre is absolutely indispensable. At present though our laws are in activity the result of those laws is suspended ; and much is accumulated, to be done, as it were in a mass, concerning both rewards and punishments. The king is the head of the church : no bishop can be appointed without his authority : the king is the head of the law, and though he has delegated his power to try criminals, he has not delegated his power of extending mercy, whether in a greater or less degree. The treasury is the

king's : that is—the money is granted to the king by name, for public purposes : but if it be the king's money, who beside the king can warrant the disposal of it ? The king is Commander-in-chief of the Army, but the various internal regulations of that army, though binding, are yet in cases of sentence of courts martial incomplete, till they receive his sanction. He is Lord High Admiral, but the navy can receive no rewards, till he be satisfied of their propriety. And thus we may trace in every department of state, the necessity for some *dernier resort* to be officially the source and spring of all public action. When the regent shall be settled in his authority, the other occupations of Parliament may be expected to be brought before them. Might we attach implicit credit to the rumours that have reached us, the regent is like to find his situation sufficiently troublesome. A short time will shew whether *complaints* will be annihilated, among his subjects.

The events of the war in which we are unhappily involved, have lately been nothing extraordinary. Scarcely has any part of the world afforded a handsome military or naval report, to gratify the ears of listening politicians. At this season of the year agriculture affords but little for conjecture, and less for authentic relation : commerce is the principal department for news : and this is chequered. We have lately had an immensity of foreign continental papers under our perusal : but were it not for the long lists of British articles condemned as criminals to the flames, in different places, and more or less of them actually executed, the *Moniteur* with many other Gazettes would be reduced to the necessity of doubly spacing out their lines to fill up their pages. As far as we can judge, the value put on the goods destroyed is about ten times their cost. As every burning paragraph is repeated in every paper under the protection of Buonaparte, the series of *consumptions* appears almost infinite. The latest reports state, that at length the emperor and king has bethought himself that he could derive some profit from these commodities were they not burnt : and now the chief of the burning is over, he has ordered portions to be reserved and sent to France ! In the mean while, there are letters in town from France, soliciting the transmission of goods from this country ; and there are agents, and principals in town, endeavouring to obtain consignments, charging themselves—good loyal subjects of his most sublime majesty Napoleon the Great !—with all *risques* of importation, conveyance, &c. The old houses among us turn a *side face* to these propositions, and rather desire assurance on the *needful* : some younger houses are adventuring or have adventured, in hope, where

their seniors have been deterred by fear. We are mistaken in our conjectures, if the Bank is not slowly diminishing its paper: and not long since we were assured, that various Country Banks of the highest respectability, which have been accustomed to circulate £50, 60, 70,000 of their paper, had not, could not have 10,000 in circulation. These symptoms induce us to hope that the severity of our mercantile sufferings, and the real hazards on which fears were grounded by some, are pretty well over. We trust the inconveniences felt will little, if at all, distress the public further; and it may be that the course of this year will prove that our commerce has manifested an elasticity, surprising to those only, who know not its resources.

As one country is shut against us, another is opened. We have obtained supplies of necessary articles, it is said, sufficient for many years' consumption; and were it possible that the Continent sent us nothing for some time to come, we should not feel the want of the materials. We do not pledge ourselves to this: but we speak on the best authority when we say, that, on a variety of articles, which used to afford the Continent a profit, they will find when peace again opens the intercourse, that *substitutes* have been obtained among ourselves; and that our own productions are now, by the united impulse of necessity and ingenuity, become *superior* to those raised abroad. In time, we hope to report the *same*, of articles of still greater importance.

We desire the peculiar attention of our readers to our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, this month: they will there see the condition of many states on the continent in respect to financial concerns: and they will draw inferences, accordingly. We apprehend that they will completely justify suggestions we have dropped on sundry occasions.

The efforts of Buonaparte to strengthen his navy are unremitting: but we conceive, ill directed. He has ordered a conscription of children, in order to make them seamen: they are to be exercised in rivers, in order to accustom them to the ocean; and they are to navigate cock-boats, in order to learn the management of hundred gun ships. The minister who proposed this scheme, performed his task between sighing and grinning: he acknowledged the difficulties of executing the plan; he might have acknowledged the ridicule he himself attached to it. In the mean while, a levy of sailors from all the ports under his power has been made by the Despot, and this will certainly raise him a *number* of men: as sailors some will be good, more will be bad, and the greater part will be indifferent. They will exercise the talents and stores of his victualling office, if

not of his pay office:—will they earn the money they cost him?

Buonaparte has seized all the American vessels that have entered his ports; and has sequestered them *provisionally*; if America declares war against Britain before Feb. 2, he will restore them: if not, he will keep them. He has them safe. Their value is stated at upwards of a million sterling; which he cannot afford to lose. Let those who sent them into his trap, look to themselves as the *gulls* in this instance.

When we direct our attention to the present situation of Holland, we recollect what were our feelings when that Mr. Jay, who presented the keys of Amsterdam to General Pichegru was first introduced to us. Every thing that has since happened has confirmed our then convictions that he had reduced that formerly opulent city to beggary: that generations unborn would execrate his memory, and transmit it down with that of their dastardly and deluded forefathers to the curses and horror of remote posterity. Let present accounts from the once United Provinces vindicate our forebodings.

We shall add nothing respecting Austria, Bavaria, Germany, or Sweden, to what we have lately stated respecting them.

Denmark has had (if report may be credited) a short but sufficient lesson, on the disposition of her people: *it is said*, that her Norwegian sailors refused to serve under French commanders; and her Norwegian soldiers refused to compel them. This, with the suspicious current among the Zealanders, will leave Denmark but a very difficult game to play.

Russia is endeavouring to make a hard bargain with the Ottoman. We suspect that fair terms have been offered her; and she demands more. Considering the fickleness of fortune, we think this impolitic; for should misfortunes befall her arms, they will be, if we rightly conjecture, both severe and extensive:—She will be driven down hill faster than she got up hill.

We deem it worthy of remark, that the first accounts of an insurrection in Constantinople, in which the Seraglio was plundered, and with the city was partly burnt, and the Sultan obliged to seek refuge on board his fleet, should reach us from the Turkish Government itself. The Reis Effendi has published an account stating the revolt of the Janissaries, their prevailing against the government,—the arrival of other troops,—a battle in the streets of the city,—the defeat of the Janissaries with the loss of 16,000 men,—the subsequent execution of 3,000 more:—yet with all this, no assurance of the re-establishment of tranquillity,—or return of the Sultan to his capital. A vague assurance that peace with Russia is negotiating,

si all we learn further from this source ;—and that amounts to no more than a confession of embarrassment.

When the means employed to raise an insurrection of 40,000 men, are revolved in mind, it leads to the suspicion that this has been a machination of no trifling impulse : and, perhaps it has been long in contemplation ; or whence came so opportunely those troops which suppressed it ?—And what were their losses ? The very idea of the destruction of nearly 20,000 men, on one side only, in insurrection is dreadful. As fellow creatures they demand our pity ; though probably that is more extensively due to the peaceful citizens, and to survivors. To say the least, the event is every way interesting ; and it closely concerns the welfare of the Ottoman Crescent.

If this were connected with a doubtful orthodoxy among the followers of Islamism, or the spread of Wahabee opinions, we should think the Porte would find its difficulties greatly increased, if not insurmountable.

The operations of war in the Peninsula are languid ; but the general results we apprehend are adverse to the interest of the Spanish nation ; at least for the present. We long ago hinted as clearly as prudence, and a hearty wish to the contrary permitted, that the change of hands into which power would fall by the clamoured for measure of assembling the Spanish cortes, would not effect all that was anticipated from it. We derived our intelligence from free and confidential communication with parties who know that nation intimately. We are mortified in appealing to the correctness of what our duty then commanded us to say. There is no power rising, that we can perceive, which possesses energy sufficient to counteract the machinations of the French. Very sincere would be our satisfaction, could we see the rising of any cloud, small though it might be, fraught with the elements of destruction to French power and principles :—the active, vigorous, impulsive, irresistible thunder and lightning of Spanish heroism, impelled by vengeance. It is true, we have the heart-hardening satisfaction of knowing, that the French perish in detail : that the bloody deeds of French officers (directed, or authorised by the French general, Soult, chiefly) are retaliated on such unfortunate Frenchmen as fall into the hands of the Spanish *guerillas*. The inhabitants are decreasing : the lands are in many places left untilled : the distress will increase : many years will elapse ere the peaceable possession of the peninsula will be secured to France.

It deserves notice that Soult, the most cruel of the French Generals, the man who ordered every peasant found in arms to be hanged, and all villages to be burnt that were overpowered by the *Guerillas*, with other bloody deeds, is the favourite of Bu-

naparte : and it is said, that he receives orders from the tyrant without the intervention or knowledge of King Joseph.

In Portugal, things remain as before ; as the spring advances, activity may be expected ; and we anticipate a bloody campaign.

Advices from Mexico state the event of a conflict in which 6, or 7,000 men are reported to have fallen. The prevailing party is that which professes to maintain its allegiance to Ferdinand VII. Humanity shudders at such destruction !

We hear nothing from the Brazils, that is politically interesting. But it will not escape reflection, that had the Prince Regent been incarcerated by Napoleon, as Ferdinand has been, his South American dominions would have furnished articles rendered interesting by the numbers of fellow citizens fallen in mutual destruction.

At the result of North American politics we cannot presume to guess. We think it likely that the American minister will leave this country ; but that war will ensue we find great difficulty in bringing ourselves to believe ; and both our hopes and wishes augur the contrary. This is not saying that America will not affect to feel bold on this occasion.

The affairs of our West India Islands are satisfactory. The Island of Jamaica has expressed its acknowledgements to his majesty for terminating a dispute between them and his ministers in their favour. The affair is a mere nothing : yet we are far from deeming privileges, sanctioned by original constitution, or by long and uninterrupted usage, to be unworthy of struggling for, or to be relinquished without close examination, and clear proof of their injurious tendency. We hope that the commercial affairs of the islands are also satisfactory : we do not mean flourishing ; but to use a familiar phrase “ as well as can be expected ;” considering the adversities of the times.

Accounts by a packet recently from India are said to be arrived ; but, they have not yet reached the public : so far as we can gather, they are ambiguous. The misfortunes that have attended part of the preparations against the Isle of France, we have formerly mentioned. If the British Provinces are at peace, which we trust they are, all will go well. The French have renewed their intrigues for obtaining a settlement, on an island in the Gulf of Persia ; or wherever else a footing in the Oriental regions may be offered them.

If the voice of reason and humanity could be heard amid the din of arms, we would raise that voice in favour of the *true* interests of popes, emperors, kings, dukes, and sovereigns of all titles and descriptions :—perhaps when we least think of it, a termination may arise suddenly. Who knows how soon passion, or a cataleptic fit may prove fatal ?



## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BETWEEN THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1810, AND  
THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1811.

## BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At Exeter, The lady of John Stevenson, Esq.—At Malta, the lady of Lieut.-colonel Bruce, of the 31st regt.

*Of Daughters.*—At Belvoir Castle, her Grace the Duchess of Rutland.—The lady of P. W. Longdill, Esq. of Sidmouth-place.

## MARRIAGES.

Robert Cropper, Esq. of Lacey, to Miss F. Hare, youngest daughter of Captain Hare, of Lincoln.—Mr. William Riley, to Sarah Watton, both of Birmingham: after the ceremony they parted by consent for a season, and the bride returned (being a servant) to her situation; but on the following evening the young man fell down in the street, and expired; a striking instance of the uncertainty of worldly happiness.—Capt. L. F. Hardyman, R. N. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late John Travers, Esq. of Bedford-place.—At Birmingham, Rev. F. Gardiner, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln col. Oxford, to Frances-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Snow, Esq. of Banbury.—Rev. Thomas Cursham, M. A. of Mansfield, to Sabina, youngest daughter of Mr. Stretton, of Lenton Priory, Notts.—Sir C. F. Farnaby, Bart. of Wickham Court, to Eliza, youngest daughter of late T. Morland, Esq. of Court Lodge, Kent.—At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Rev. A. Evans, of Overton, and vicar of Rodbourn Cheney, Wilts, to Anne, niece of Mr. J. Pike, of High-street, Borough.—Jesse Gregon, Esq. of Hawk-hurst, Kent, to Catherine, eldest daughter of H. Shuttleworth, Esq. of Great Bowden, Leicestershire.—At Castle Rising, Norfolk, T. Forster, Esq. of Roydon-hall, to Miss Sarah Holland, eldest daughter of J. Holland, Esq. of Rising Lodge.—Rev. John Lukin, Rector of Nursing, Hants, and youngest son of the Dean of Wells, to Miss Jenner, of Etchingham, Sussex.—At Yarmouth, Capt. J. W. Marshall, R. N. to Miss Clare, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Clare, of Ipswich.—T. Cholmondeley, Esq. M. P. for Cheshire, to Henrietta Elizabeth, sister of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.—At St. Olave's, Southwark, Rev. John Leroy, Rector of Melford, Suffolk, to Mary, eldest daughter of David Griffin, Esq.—Hon. Gerard Vanneck, second son of Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Lovelace, daughter of Robert Lovelace, Esq. of Guidenham-hall, Norfolk.—Frederic English, Esq. of the Royal Engineers, to Catherine, youngest daughter of John Bleadon, Esq. of Stoke-hall, Ipswich.—John Trower, Esq. of Berkeley-square, to Sophia, daughter of William Baker, Esq. late M. P. for the county of Hereford.—At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Henry Maynard, Esq. nephew to Lord Viscount Maynard, to Miss Rabbett, only daughter of late Reginald Rabbett, Esq. of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk.—Thomas Spitty, Esq. B. A. of Bene's college, to Miss Jenner, daughter of Rev. Dr. Jenner, of Billerica, Essex.—Nathaniel Micklethwaite, Esq. of Beeston in Norfolk, to Hon. Charlotte Marianne Harriet Rous, second daughter of Lord Rous, of Henham-hall, Suffolk.—At Gedling, near Nottingham, Rev. R.

Tillard, Rector of Bluntisham, Hunts. to Margaret, third daughter of Rev. William Smell, Rector of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.—At Amersham, Bucks, Rev. J. Heath, M. A. of Datchet, near Windsor, to Miss Marshall, of Amersham.—William Penn, Esq. of Baldock, to Miss Ann Oliver, late of Dunstable.

## DEATHS.

Lately, Mr. Lewis, actor, in the 63d year of his age. As a comic actor, he was certainly at the head of his profession, for the whole of that period in which he was on the London stage. He had acquired considerable fame as a comedian before he ventured upon the boards of the great metropolis of the British Empire. He made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden theatre, about 1774, in the part of the *West Indian*, which he represented with so much ease, sprightliness and humour, that he fixed his reputation on his first appearance. From the characters which he generally assumed, and from his well-bred manners in private life, he soon acquired the designation of Gentleman Lewis, to distinguish him from Lee Lewis, who generally represented parts of a less elegant description. Mr. Lewis came upon the London boards as Woodward was closing his career; he was the inheritor of that actor's range of characters, and was capable of assuming parts which Woodward would have been incapable of representing; such as *Falkland* in *The Rivals*, a part which Mr. Lewis supported with all requisite ease and sensibility. There was an original air of spirit, gaiety, and whim, in Mr. Lewis's manner, which not only enabled him to display the general round of stock characters of the legitimate Drama, but which induced O'Keefe, and other Dramatic Writers, to design parts entirely for the purpose of his peculiar talents. Indeed, it may be truly said, that many productions were indebted for the favour with which they were received, wholly to the whim, gaiety, and original humour with which he supported the principal characters. But Mr. Lewis was a very respectable actor in the tragic province, and we are assured, that the excellence which he displayed in Mrs. Hannah More's tragedy of *Percy*, procured him the warm approbation of Garrick himself. His private life was marked by every domestic virtue. The immediate cause of his death was a fever on the chest, and he had only been confined to his bed a week, before his family and numerous train of friends had the misfortune to be deprived of him. It was generally supposed that Mr. Lewis was a native of Ireland, but we are assured that he was born in the principality of Wales.—*Gretna-Green Parson.* Lately, died at Gretna-Green, aged 79, the celebrated Joseph Pasley, the Gretna-Green Parson. He was born at Kirkcandrew-upon-Esk in Cumberland, and early in life was bound an apprentice to a *tobacconist*, which vocation requiring sobriety and attention, ill accorded with the lax disposition of Pasley. He soon left this trade to follow the employment of a fisherman, and he was allowed by his contemporaries, from his uncommon strength and agility, to be the most expert man in the use of the *lister*, for the destruction of salmon, of any that we have heard of. He could have stood up to the middle in the sea twenty hours together, in the pursuit of sal-

P

mon, and endured any kind of fatigue more than any other man. His conversation never turned upon religious subjects; his delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity and about brandy, and the immense quantities he could have drunk of that stimulant without feeling the smallest effects from intoxication. He was accustomed to relate in the presence of concurring witnesses, that he frequently swallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker; they consumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than *ten gallons* of brandy in three days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the facility with which marriages are celebrated in Scotland. He was a most unpolished and rough man in his manners, and his conversation always was mixed with obscurity and grossness.—Of a dropsy, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Anna Harrat, wife of Mr. Harrat, of Park-street, Islington, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Empson, of Isleworth, Middlesex, Esq., and sister of the late John Masters Empson, Esq. Surgeon of his Majesty's ship *Castor*. Her illness, sudden in its commencement, rapid in its progress, and fatal in its close, proved to be a combination of *anasarca* and *ascites*. The singularity of the case embarrassed the judgements of the faculty. Of three professional gentlemen, of acknowledged skill and experience, two entertained opinions directly at variance with each other, while the third felt himself incapable of deciding, till the disease should have acquired a more distinct character. Thus, the unfortunate sufferer was deprived of the aid which medicine possibly might have afforded at the period of her first attack; she was snatched from the agonised embrace of connubial affection, and consigned to her native dust; leaving, for "another and a better world," a circle of loving and beloved friends, to mourn her early and premature departure. Deep, indeed, is their cause for lamentation, though not as those "without hope;" for, to a natural sweetness and affability of disposition, the deceased united all that can endear a wife and a mother; every grace that can lend a charm to society; all the virtues that adorn and dignify her sex. A purer heart than hers, more void of offence to God or man, never animated the human bosom.—At his house, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, Wm. Robinson, Esq. aged 74.—Aged 72, Capt. Stephenson Kitching, of Needham Market and Carleton, Yorkshire.—In King-street, Covent-garden, Lieut. Daniel Daly, R. N. after a lingering illness, occasioned by jumping overboard to save the life of a seaman.—Rev. John Penrose Cumming, Fellow of Winchester coll.—Rev. F. Luce, vicar of Harford and Fenn Ottery, Devon.—At Quendon-hall, Essex, Henry Cranmer, Esq. aged 80.—At Walmer, Kent, Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, K. B. aged 84.—In the 74th year of his age, Rev. Edw. Howman, Rector of Gissing and Florden, Norfolk, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. He was of Pembroke-hall, B.A. 1758, M. A. 1761.—In the 77th year of her age, Mrs. Esdaile, relict of James Esdaile, Esq. late of Hoddesdon.—At Houghton, Hunts, Mr. Beau-

mont, in the 95th year of his age.—Lately, on board the *Elk*, off Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Joseph Dixie Churchill, a young officer of great expectation, eldest son of the Rev. Dixie Churchill, Rector of Henstead, Suffolk.—At Higham, in Suffolk, much respected, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Day, relict of Mr. Charles Day, surgeon, of Ixworth.—In the 85th year of his age, John Dade, Esq. formerly Major in the West Suffolk militia.—Mrs. Facey, of Bury, in consequence of the accident of her clothes taking fire.—Rev. Eli Morgan Price, D. D. of Ormsby, Vicar of Runham, and of Griston, in Norfolk.—In the 79th year of her age, after a slight indisposition of only two days, Mrs. Coke, of Hanover-square, mother of T. W. Coke, Esq. of Holkham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Bennett, sen. of the Bath and Bristol theatres, and formerly of the Norwich company of comedians.—At Spratting-place, Northamptonshire, of the scarlet fever, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Twining, wife of Thomas Twining, Esq. late of the Bengal Establishment in India.—At Bath, Wm. Mure, Esq. second son of the late Huchinson Mure, Esq. of Saxham, Suffolk.—At Gosmore, near Hitchin, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Dove, relict of the Rev. Thomas Dove, late Rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire.—At her seat at Battle Abbey, in the 82d year of her age, Lady Webster, relict of Sir Whistler Webster, Bart. Her ladyship dying without children, the Battle Abbey estate devolves upon Sir Godfrey Webster, great nephew of Sir Whistler.—At Upper Holloway, Highgate, Frances, wife of Jacob Phillips, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and sister of Sir Edward Berry, of Catton, near Norwich.—Hon. Mrs. Markham, wife of Vice-adm. Markham.—Rev. Walter L. Williams, many years Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, and Rector of Trowley, Kent.—At Hall-place, Berks, in her 65th year, Lady East, wife of Sir Wm. East, Bart.—At Springfield-place, Essex, aged 84, T. Brograve, Esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county.—At Paddington, in his 88th year, Wm. Bailie, Esq. many years a Commissioner of Stamp Duties.—In his 85th year, John Gwilt, Esq. of Icklingham, Suffolk.—Edward Aveling, Gent. of Whitelester-square, aged 67 years.—In Duke-street, Manchester-square, aged 68, Cuthbert Baines, Esq. a Post Captain of his Majesty's navy.—At Crunsley, Northamptonshire, Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. George Anderson; her death was probably occasioned by the most tender and too unremitted attention to a sister, who died only a few months before her.—At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Richard Warburton Lytton, Esq. of Knebworth-place, Herts, aged 65.—Sir Francis Bourgeois, an eminent artist.—In the 45th year of his age, the Earl of Athlone, Viscount of Aghrim, and Baron of Ballymore.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Dec. 22. The following gentlemen were admitted to degrees.—B. D. Rev. J. R. Roberts, of Trinity college.—M. A. Rev. C. Hodgson and T. Owen, of Christ church — B. A. Mr. John Fowler, of Brasenose coll.

## Cambridge.

Dec. 28. At a general ordination holden by the Bishop of Norwich, the following gentlemen were ordained :

*Deacons*—R. Davies, B. A. Clare-hall ; Rd. Eaton, J. Empson, G. Taylor, and G. H. Holley, B. A. of St. John's ; R. Johnson, B. A. Fel. of Caius ; G. Kent, B. A. Trinity col. ; C. Nealds, B. A. Magdalen ; H. North, B. A. Caius ; E. Ward, B. A. Jesus ; and C. G. Watson, B. A. of Pembroke-hall.

*Priests*—W. J. Blake and S. Reeve, B. A. of Caius ; C. J. Clifton, late of Trinity-hall ; Wm. F. Drake, Bene't ; Wm. Edge, B. A. Emmanuel ; J. Horner, B. A. Clare-hall ; B. Pullan, B. A. late Fel. of Clare-hall ; and Wm. Sharpe, B. A. of Queen's col.

Mr. G. J. Skeeles, of Christ coll., and Messrs. J. Griffith, T. Robinson, and G. Peacock, of Trinity col., are elected scholars on the foundation of the Rev. Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster, being the first election since the institution of the scholarships.

Jan. 18. The following are the subjects for Sir William Browne's gold medals for the present year :

For the Greek Ode :

*In Obitum Illustrissimæ Principissæ Ameliæ.*

For the Latin Ode :

*Præcium cum Gallis in Busaci Montibus commissum.*

For the Epigrams :

*Ἡ σὺν γέν καίριον ἢ λόγον ἀφέλιμον.*

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that there will be congregations on the following days of the present term : Saturday, Jan. 19, at ten ; Thursday, Jan. 31, at eleven ; Wednesday, Feb. 20, at eleven ; Wednesday, March 13, at eleven ; Friday, March 29, at ten (M. A. Inceptors) ; Friday, April 5, end of term.

Mr. J. V. Button, B. A. of Queen's coll., was elected a Fellow of that society.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Jan. 21st, 1811.*

The March Tea sale has been declared by the Hon. The East-India Company, as follows.—On Tuesday, March, 5th., 1811. —Prompt, Friday, the 31st., May, 1811.

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Tea, Bohea.....         | 250,000  |
| Congou and Campoi.....  | 4100,000 |
| Pekoe and Souchong..... | 80,000   |
| Singlo and Twankay..... | 750,000  |
| Hyson skin.....         | 60,000   |
| Hyson.....              | 250,000  |

Total, Including Private-Trade, lb. 5,500,000

West-India produce of every description continues very dull in the markets of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, and the prices may be quoted : viz. Sugar, from 69s to 80s per cwt. net.—Coffee, from 60s to 100s per cwt. net.—Rum, 4s 4d to 6s 0d for Jamaica ; and Leeward Isle, at 3s 9d to 4s 3d ; per

gallon.—West-India Cotton-wool, from 1s 5d to 1s 11d per lb.—Pimento 1s 5d. to 1s 7½d per lb.—Cocoa 65s to 75s per cwt.—A large fleet has lately sailed from Portsmouth for the Islands, on board of which, is a full stock of the manufactures of this country, provisions, porter, bottled wine, &c. &c., all of which were much wanted, when the last packet left Jamaica particularly, and no doubt all these articles will get to an uncommonly good market.

We are happy to state, on good authority, that notwithstanding the late considerable failures in the mercantile world, confidence and credit begins once more to exist between the manufacturer and the merchant, and discounts are more easily effected than for many months past, this latter may be attributed to payment of dividends &c., at the Bank, which always brings a great deal of money into circulation. To this may be added the considerable remittances lately received by our merchants from South America, principally consisting of dollars.

At Manchester and the different manufacturing towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire, large orders are now executing for South America, and considerable orders have also been forwarded by our London merchants to Birmingham, and Sheffield, for their articles, so that notwithstanding the infamous burning decrees of Buonaparte, our commerce with this part of the world, will, in a great degree compensate the loss of continental export.

At Rio, in America, the demand for Irish linen, fine printed calicoes, and of every kind of cast-iron, as pots, kettles, &c. is very considerable, and those articles well chosen leave a very good profit to the adventurer ; but we recommend our friends speculating to this part of the world to avoid sending out goods of inferior quality, the markets there being overloaded with them at present.

The large quantities of flax seed lately imported into Ireland from America, has caused a considerable reduction in the price of Irish linen, nearly equal to twenty per cent, and considerable purchases have been made of this article at the last Market at Dublin, Belfast, &c. for North and South-America, the West-India Islands, &c. &c. to the very great advantage of this commerce ; principally carried on in the North, and Northwest of the Sister Country.

The trade of Spain and Portugal is now confined to our imports of wine and fruit solely, the former of which is of very inferior quality, owing to the want of brandies to make up the wines, as well as the present uncultivated state of the vineyards, the peasantry being at this time engaged in the warfare of the country, and consequently unable to attend their usual labours at the cultivating of the vine. Port Wines of good quality

in our markets now sell from £100 to £120 per pipe!

Within the last ten days no less than 879,000lb. of tobacco has been imported into London from the Island of St. Thomas, all of which is likely to turn out to great advantage to the speculators in this article of luxury. Immense quantities of cotton-wool have also been imported from the Brazils of remarkably fine quality, which enables our manufacturers in the North of the Kingdom to bring the articles of muslins and calicoes, &c. into the market fully equal to any imported from India.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between December 20, 1810, and January 20, 1811, with the Attornies, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTS.**

- Abbey, P. Wortley, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.
- Abott, P. D. Powis Place, Ormond Street, insurance-broker. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
- Acton, R. Manchester, cornfactor. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
- Archer, G. H. Queen Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Griffith, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn.
- Ashford, M. Birmingham, plaster. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.
- Ashmead, T. and W. Furlong, Bristol, haberdashers. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Bedford Row.
- Aspinall, B. Wigan, manufacturer. *Att.* Denison, Manchester.
- Badger, J. Old Jewry, merchant. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
- Baillie, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.
- Barker, J. Liverpool, sugar-refiner. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.
- Barroecough, S. North Bierley, York, shopkeeper. *Att.* Morton, Gray's Inn Square.
- Bartlett, W. Plymouth Dock, mason. *Att.* Williams, Bedford Row.
- Benjamin, J. Rochford, Essex, shopkeeper. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
- Bentley, T. and E. A. Whit, Fenchurch Street, drapers. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Broad Street.
- Berchall, J. Bridle, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
- Bidwell, H. Whitechapel, linen-draper. *Att.* Langley, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square.
- Biggers, J. Gracechurch Street, jeweller. *Att.* Robinson, Charter House Square.
- Billinge, T. Jun. Liverpool, bookseller. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.
- Billington, R. Cobridge, Stafford, potter. *Att.* Barber, Fetter Lane.
- Biss, J. Bristol, woollen-draper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
- Blow, J. Ware, Hertford, malt-factor. *Att.* Noy and Co. Mincing Lane.
- Bodley, G. Alfriston, Sussex, grocer. *Att.* Palmer, Doughty Street.
- Bolton, G. and J. Whitney, Oxford, victuallers. *Att.* Snorland and Co. Temple.
- Boote, C. and J. Walker, Chester, hat-manufacturers. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.
- Bowcher, J. and W. Wood, Exeter, wine-merchants. *Att.* Bruton, Exeter.
- Brincelov, T. Ashton, Lancaster, fusian-manufacturer. *Att.* Baron and Co. Wigan.
- Brown, C. Union Street, Bishopsgate, baker. *Att.* Cardale, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
- Brown, W. Sackville Street, Piccadilly, ice-man. *Att.* Richardson and Co. Bury Street.
- Burford, E. Bethnal Green, merchant. *Att.* Lang, America Square.
- Cade, J. and J. Stevens, Garlick Hill, wine-merchant. *Att.* Whittons, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
- Gampbell, E. Borough, milliner. *Att.* Brace, Symond's Inn.
- Carr, W. Hythe, Kent, draper. *Att.* Hindman, Aldermanbury.
- Carter, J. York Street, Borough, wine-merchant. *Att.* Turner, Kirby Street.
- Carter, O. Camomile Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophall Court.
- Chatfield, G. and C. Earle, Westbourne, fellmongers. *Att.* Metcalf, Portico.
- Chatterton, C. Newark-upon-Trent, linen-draper. *Att.* Russell, Laft Street, Southwark.
- Chibley, T. Blackmoor Street, Clare Market, cheesemonger. *Att.* Parenter, London Street.
- Child, J. Meath, Glamorgan, flour-factor. *Att.* Blesdale and Co. New Inn.
- Clark, J. Shoe Lane, builder. *Att.* Thomas, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street.
- Clemson, J. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
- Collier, E. Ingersley, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Edge, Temple.
- Collings, R. Princes Square, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Williams, jun. over Royal Exchange.
- Collyer, N. jun. Zoar Street, Southwark, iron-founder. *Att.* Corbett, Gray's Inn.
- Cory, J. Holdsworthly, Devon, shopkeeper. *Att.* Pitches and Co. St. Swain's Lane.
- Cox, W. Birmingham, grocer. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
- Crammer, W. Carlisle, hat-manufacturer. *Att.* Monsey, Staple Inn.
- Crocker, R. Calne, Wiltshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Blandford, Temple.
- Crompton, H. Cyman, Flint, paper-manufacturer. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.
- Crouch, W. Axminster, Devon, builder. *Att.* Warry, New Inn.
- Cuif, W. Minorities, cheesemonger. *Att.* Dodd, Billiter Lane.
- Cummerow, C. Billiter Square, merchant. *Att.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street.
- Davies, J. Chester, grocer. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
- Davis, T. Prince's Row, Kennington Cross, tea-dealer. *Att.* Stevenson, Chequer Court, Charing Cross.
- Dawson, J. Chester, corn-dealer. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
- Deacon, R. and W. Barker, Manchester, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
- Dirks, M. St. Catharine's Square, Middlesex, shopkeeper. *Att.* Pitches and Co. Swithin's Lane.
- Downes, G. Lancaster, calender. *Att.* Teale, Ridgefield, Manchester.
- Dowson, N. St. Ann's Lane, Foster Lane, warehouseman. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
- Drummond, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. *Att.* Wilson, Gray's Inn Square.
- Duckham, J. and R. Lankester, Bread Street, Cheapside, warehousemen. *Att.* Wild, Warwick Square.
- Dunn, J. Turnall Street, Clerkenwell, victualer. *Att.* Tatham, Craven Street.
- Elkington, J. Birmingham, ivory-box maker. *Att.* Devon and Co. Gray's Inn Square.
- Evans, E. Merthyr Tydyl, Glamorgan, nailer. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.
- Flatt, W. Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Cross and Co. Bolton.
- Fletcher, J. Little Levers, Lancashire, cotton-merchant. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
- Freeman, W. Lamb's Conduit Street, upholsterer. *Att.* Luckett, Wilson Street, Finsbury.
- Geffin, A. Kingston-upon-Thames, ironmonger. *Att.* Pearson, Temple.
- Gooch, W. Bow Common Lane, Mile-end Old Town, bricklayer. *Att.* Ratson, Wellclose Square.
- Grant, C. Cushion Court, Broad Street, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
- Grigg, N. Plymouth Dock, tea-dealer. *Att.* Elworthy, Plymouth Dock.
- Groombridge, J. Lawrence Pountney Hill, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Martins Lane.
- Haleeve, H. Bath, pastry-cook. *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
- Harrison, M. Carlisle, stationer. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook.
- Harrison, C. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
- Hawkes, T. Newport, butcher. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
- Hemingway, J. Halifax, grocer. *Att.* Wighersworth, Gray's Inn.
- Hill, F. Wood Street, Spital Fields, weaver. *Att.* Hurle, Cloak Lane.
- Hill, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
- Hinde, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Greaves and Co. Liverpool.
- Hitchings, G. Rodborough, Gloucester, mealman. *Att.* Constable, Symond's Inn.
- Hooks, J. and J. Price, Wapping, sail-makers. *Att.* West, Red Lion Street, Wapping.
- Horden, T. Uttoxeter, grocer. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.



Howe, H. Macclesfield, hat-manufacturer. *Att.* Brocklehurst, Macclesfield.  
 Howell, T. Chepstow, ironmonger. *Att.* Platt, Temple.  
 Howse, T. Walcot, Bath, carpenter. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Hudson, J. Birmingham, wood-turner. *Att.* Birket, Bond Court, Walbrook.  
 Hyde, J. Nailsworth, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Inglish, J. Manchester, linen-draper. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Israel, A. Portsmouth, silversmith. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.  
 Jacob, E. Llantrissant, Glamorgan, cattle-dealer. *Att.* Platt, Temple.  
 James, H. Cannon Street, bookseller. *Att.* Mason and Co. Foster Lane, Chapside.  
 James, J. Colehouse, Somerset, edge-tool maker. *Att.* Davies, Louthbury.  
 Jarratt, J. Assembly Row, Mile End, Middlesex, dealer. *Att.* Wilde and Co. Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
 Jenkins, J. King Street, Montague Square, baker. *Att.* Jones, Marylebone Street.  
 Johnson, P. Old Street, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Russen, Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.  
 Keeling, W. Congleton, Cheshire, baker. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Kendrick, L. and M. Barlow, Warrington, milliners. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Kent, J. Southampton, builder. *Att.* Roe, Temple.  
 King, E. Shorelitch, pavior. *Att.* Benton, Union Street, Southwark.  
 Knowles, J. Kidderminster, butcher. *Att.* Bray and Co. Droitwich.  
 Kroger, J. Plymouth, merchant. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.  
 Lane, J. Petworth, linen-draper. *Att.* Lane, Petworth.  
 Lane, J. Pontifool, carpenter. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Loughon, T. Old Ford, Middlesex, coal-merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Cophall Court.  
 Lawrence, H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Wadle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Lax, T. Halifax, merchant. *Att.* Nettlesfield, Norfolk Street, Strand.  
 Leaver, T. Plymouth, merchant. *Att.* Rivers, Garlick Mill.  
 Legg, S. Portsea, shoemaker. *Att.* Shelton, Old Bailey.  
 Lever, W. Little Lever, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Levi, B. Little Aine Street, merchant. *Att.* Eviatt and Co. Maydon Square.  
 Levy, E. Clifton Street, Finsbury Square, dealer. *Att.* Harris, Castle Street, Houndsditch.  
 Lewis, G. Swansea, shopkeeper. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.  
 Lewis, J. Bristol, woollen-draper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.  
 Lindo, D. A. Great Winchester Street, merchant. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.  
 Lomas, J. jun. Mickleley, Yorkshire, paper-manufacturer. *Att.* Godmond, Bride Court, Blackfriars.  
 Long, J. Kingston, malster. *Att.* Farther and Co. London Street, Fenchurch Street.  
 Lovell, J. Aldersgate Street, jeweller. *Att.* Robinson, Charter House Square.  
 Lowndes, T. jun. and H. Bateson, Liverpool, brokers. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Luckraft, J. Plymouth, carpenter. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Lumley, T. Ramsgate, Kent, jeweller. *Att.* Smith, To-kenhouse Yard.  
 Longley, W. Barton Mills, Suffolk, merchant. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Maclester, P. Stratford-on-Avon, hawk. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Mackleston, R. Cannon Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.  
 Maddy, H. and T. Tyndale, Gough, Hereford, wool-staplers. *Att.* Bacon and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Major, W. Friday Street, shawl-manufacturer. *Att.* Abbott, Chancery Lane.  
 Mallars, T. Gravel Lane, Surrey, baker. *Att.* Hogarth, Staple Inn.  
 Manly, J. Mansel Street, Goodman's Fields, merchant. *Att.* Barrow, Threadneedle Street.  
 Marsden, G. B. Manchester, upholsterer, and R. Friith, Salford, dyer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Mason, J. Bishop Auckland, Durham, draper. *Att.* Lowndes, Red Lion Square.  
 Mason, T. sen. and jun. Tokenhouse Yard, merchants. *Att.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch Street.  
 Meek, J. and G. Gill, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Mills, J. Holywell Street, Strand, merchant. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's Inn.

Moody, J. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.  
 Morgan, T. Crown Street, Westminster, scrivener. *Att.* Hughes, Dean Street, Petter Lane.  
 Moston, J. M. Buckingham Street, Strand, plasterer. *Att.* Hannam, Covent Garden.  
 Murray, D. Pope's Head Alley, insurance-broker. *Att.* Lane, Lawrence Pountney Lane.  
 Muss, C. Thanet Place, Strand, glass-enameller. *Att.* Manning, Clement's Inn.  
 Newham, D. and J. Oliphant, Mitre Court, Chapside. *Att.* Lewis, Temple.  
 Noble, F. Lendenhall Street, master-mariner. *Att.* Pasmore, Warford Court.  
 Norris, L. Sheffield Mills, Berks, paper-maker. *Att.* Holmes, Great James Street.  
 Pagett, W. Gloucester, sadler. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Pape, H. Focklington, grocer. *Att.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.  
 Parker, J. Somers Town, Middlesex, timber-merchant. *Att.* Denton and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Parker, T. Dewsbury, York, merchant. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury Square, Surrey.  
 Parker, W. Waltham Abbey, Essex, timber-merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Waltham Abbey.  
 Pearce, W. Phoenix Street, Somers Town, builder. *Att.* Farren, Gower Street.  
 Perryman, J. jun. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, builder. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.  
 Phillips, P. Drury Lane, tailor. *Att.* Howard and Co. Jewry Street, Aldgate.  
 Phipps, W. Shoreditch, straw-hat maker. *Att.* Wilks, Hoxton Square.  
 Pollitt, J. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Porter, S. Chesham, Buckingham, mealman. *Att.* Stevens, Lion Garden, Aldermanbury.  
 Potter, J. Manchester, corn-dealer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Proust, J. Bristol, baker. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Pursell, S. Milk Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurst, Laurence Lane.  
 Rayner, A. Union Place, City Road, dealer. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury Square, Surrey.  
 Reed, J. Southwold, Essex, ship-owner. *Att.* Baker and Sons, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.  
 Rees, J. Clifton, Gloucestershire, smith. *Att.* Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Rexworthy, W. St. James's Market, wine-merchant. *Att.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.  
 Robertson, T. Oxford, scrivener. *Att.* Rose and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Roberts, J. Liverpool, woollen-draper. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Roome, B. Great Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons, coach-master. *Att.* Shelton, Old Bailey.  
 Ryan, P. Bath, butcher. *Att.* Wingate, Bath.  
 Sare, R. Bath, cloth-merchant. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Saxon, R. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Shaw, J. Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Simmonds, J. Lambethurst, Kent, shopkeeper. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Gracechurch Street.  
 Smith, J. Lancaster, sadler. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.  
 Smith, J. Liverpool, broker. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.  
 Soutman, L. St. Martin's Court, Leicester Square, umbrella-maker. *Att.* Isaacs, St. Mary Axe.  
 Spalding, D. Thorpe, Norwich, liquor-merchant. *Att.* James, Hales, Norwich.  
 Spear, W. Bowling Street, Westminster, oil-manufacturer. *Att.* Weston, Fenchurch Street.  
 Stackhouse, W. Blackburn, draper. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Chancery Lane.  
 Stevens, W. Leeds, stone-dealer. *Att.* Pickering, Thomas Street.  
 Stockler, J. Banbury, Oxford, shopkeeper. *Att.* Barlow, Bouvierie Street.  
 Steinhart, T. B. Warrington, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Surie, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.  
 Swendall, R. Bristol, dealer in horses. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.  
 Sykes, J. Neath, Glamorganshire, victualler. *Att.* Meeking, Temple.  
 Taylor, T. Charlotte Street, Surrey, baker. *Att.* Pasmore, Warford Court.  
 Taylor, T. Charlotte Street, Surrey, baker. *Att.* Cross, King Street, Southwark.  
 Taylor, W. B. Cranley, Surrey, apothecary. *Att.* Haynes, Fenchurch Street.  
 Teasdale, W. Manchester, warehouseman. *Att.* Dalton, Toek's Court, Chancery Lane.

Thomas, E. Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, grocer. *Att.*  
 Gregory, Clement's Inn.  
 Thornley, J. Bolton, muslin-manufacturer. *Att.* Med-  
 dowsroft, Gray's Inn.  
 Tipper, S. Leadenhall Street, bookseller. *Att.* Mason and  
 Co. Foster Lane.  
 Trueman, T. Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, mattress-maker.  
*Att.* Jones and Co. Royal Exchange.  
 Ulrick, G. Croydon, Surrey, baker. *Att.* Phillips, Bat-  
 terseae.  
 Wade, B. Rotherhithe, mast and oar maker. *Att.* Price,  
 St. George's Place.  
 Walker, S. Bull Wharf Lane, hoop-binder. *Att.* Magnall,  
 Warwick Square.  
 Wall, J. Oxford Street, hatter. *Att.* Merton, Gray's Inn.  
 Walter, B. New Romney, Kent, glazier. *Att.* Egan, Es-  
 sex Street, Strand.  
 Ward, J. Sutton, Norfolk, merchant. *Att.* Tilbury and  
 Co. Bedford Row.  
 Webb, H. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Webb, J. D. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Battye, Chancery  
 Lane.  
 Wells, J. Minehead, Somersetshire, tanner. *Att.* Shep-  
 herd and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Wernick, J. G. Plymouth, merchant. *Att.* Fletcher,  
 Took's Court.  
 West, J. jun. Bury Street, St. James's, tailor. *Att.*  
 Richardson and Co. Bury Street.  
 Wharton, J. jun. Chester, corn-merchant. *Att.* Black-  
 stock, Temple.  
 Whatton, H. W. Loughborough Park, Leicester, dealer.  
*Att.* Wilson, Temple.  
 Whidborne, R. Crediton, Devon, malster. *Att.* Sheppard  
 and Co. Bedford Row.  
 White, E. B. Chamber Street, Goodman's Fields, carpen-  
 ter. *Att.* Rutson, Wellesloe Square.  
 Whitaker, W. Gray's Inn Lane, victualler. *Att.* High-  
 moor, Bush Lane.  
 Williams, S. Oswestry, Salop, dealer. *Att.* Jones, Os-  
 westry.  
 Willmott, R. E. Bradford, Wilts, money-scrivener. *Att.*  
 Frowde and Co. Serle Street.  
 Wood, J. Brighton, plumber. *Att.* Hill, Brighton.  
 Wood, J. W. and W. Lakin, London, warehousemen.  
*Att.* Willis and Co. Warfroad Court.  
 Wood, W. New Road, Paddington, brewer. *Att.* Noy  
 and Co. Mincing Lane.  
 Wood, W. A. J. Birch, and A. Wood, Manchester, cot-  
 ton-merchants. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warfroad Court.  
 Woodeson, W. Pall Mall, printseller. *Att.* Chapman and  
 Co. St. Mildred's Court.  
 Wright, S. Charles Street, Soho Square, jeweller. *Att.*  
 Mayhew, Symond's Inn.  
 Wright, T. Birmingham, grocer. *Att.* Bourdillon and  
 Co. Little Friday Street.  
 Wyatt, G. Exeter, victualler. *Att.* Williams and Co.  
 Lincoln's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES.

Alchome, J. Crescent, Minorities, oilman.  
 Aldridge, C. Aldersgate Street, hatter.  
 Allen, W. Old Jewry, tailor.  
 Austin, J. B. Kentish Town, druggist.  
 Baker, C. Bristol, seedman.  
 Banton, E. Walsall, factor, &c.  
 Barchard, W. Edmonton, underwriter.  
 Bayley, C. Bath, pastry-cook.  
 Bell, T. Nicholas Lane, merchant.  
 Benjamin, B. Chatham, glass and china man.  
 Bland, R. Threadneedle Street, merchant.  
 Boal, G. Edgeware Road, stone-mason.  
 Bone and Hone, Strand, booksellers.  
 Booth, J. and J. Smith, Liverpool, corn-factors.  
 Bradley, J. Maid Lane, founder.  
 Briggs, K. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Britten, W. High Holborn, cordwainer.  
 Brox, R. Knightsbridge, cabinet-maker.  
 Burt, W. Redcross Street, bag-merchant.  
 Cole, J. Marlborough, Dorset, wool-stapler.  
 Cooper, J. Plymouth, dealer.  
 Corbett, W. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant.  
 Cotterill, E. jun. Vine Street, bacon-merchant.  
 Court, C. Hackney, merchant.  
 Cox, J. Kennington, painter.  
 Franch, N. Exeter, merchant.  
 Crow, J. Dean Street, Westminster, carpenter.  
 Culverwell, W. Bristol, victualler.  
 Davis, Birham, Sussex, baker.  
 Deakin, K. Manchester, cotton-spinner.  
 Dick, G. and J. Finsbury Square, merchants.  
 Dickinson, E. W. Liverpool, merchants.  
 Dodgeson, Eccleston, and Charlesworth, Clayton, calico-  
 printers.  
 Dore, J. Borough, upholder.  
 Eyre, J. Charing Cross, trunk-maker.

Farrar, R. Pudsey, York, clothier.  
 Faudel, S. H. Sun Street, warehouseman.  
 Fearon, J. Cheapside, shawl-manufacturer.  
 Frow, J. Mablethorp, Lincoln, unholder.  
 Fullagar, G. Hampstead, corn-merchant.  
 Gardener, J. E. and A. Cannon Street, merchants.  
 Gibson, T. High Street, Mary-le-Bone, ironmonger.  
 Godwin, T. Queen Street, Cheapside, merchant.  
 Godair, J. Queen Street, Cheapside, merchant.  
 Greaves, Sharp, and Fisher, King's Arms Yard, merchants.  
 Grundy, J. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer.  
 Halse, R. Sowton, Devon, miller.  
 Harrison, T. Cannon Street, merchant.  
 Hart, G. Woodbridge, Suffolk, beer-brewer.  
 Haworth, J. jun. Hull, merchant.  
 Haworth, R. Hull, merchant.  
 Heald, J. Cloak Lane, merchant.  
 Henderson, J. Lambeth, calico-printer.  
 Hetrell, J. Exeter, corn-factor.  
 Hewitt, D. Stoke Newington, carpenter.  
 Hill, P. Piccadilly, upholder.  
 Hollingdale, W. Riverhead, Kent, draper.  
 Holroyd, R. Sowerby, woollen-manufacturer.  
 Hooper, J. Higgler's Lane, brewer.  
 Horwood, J. Gloucester, miller.  
 Jacob, J. J. and W. Newgate Street, merchant.  
 Jacobs, M. High Street, Shadwell, sloopeller.  
 Johnson, R. Old Gravel Lane, baker.  
 Johnson, L. Lason Grove, Paddington, sloop-seller.  
 Kenfick, P. Bristol, merchant.  
 Killick, R. Southampton, upholsterer.  
 Kirk, R. Dartford, Kent, victualler.  
 Kluh, G. Coventry Street, tailor.  
 Knight and Bucknell, Kirby Street, watchmakers.  
 Laycock, T. Minorities, sloopeller.  
 Le Bretton, J. Chelsea, dealer.  
 Lee, S. Birch Lane, merchant.  
 Lewis, T. Cushion Court, Broad Street, ironmonger.  
 Mankin, T. Peckham, coal-factor.  
 Matthews, W. Stone, Stafford, and J. Phillips, Liverpool,  
 boot-makers.  
 Maxfield, T. Lewes, shopkeeper.  
 Milburn, W. Old City Chambers, merchant.  
 McKnight, S. jun. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Morgan, J. Old City Chambers, money-scrivener.  
 Moss, J. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Natali, P. Oxford Road, shopkeeper.  
 Nordblad and Middleton, Hull, merchants.  
 Norris, J. Portsmouth, baker.  
 Roby, J. Hornsey, butcher.  
 Paul, J. Faddington Street, pawnbroker.  
 Phillips, J. City Chambers, merchant.  
 Phillips, R. Bristol, cabinet-maker.  
 Philip, R. jun. and W. Gosling, jun. Great St. Helen's,  
 upholsterers.  
 Pickering, T. Moore Street, Westminster, victualler.  
 Post, W. Bristol, carver.  
 Purcell, R. Newcut, Gloucester, tanner.  
 Ratley and Hunt, Hull, brewers.  
 Richards, J. Budge Row, merchant.  
 Richardson, J. Birmingham, victualler.  
 Roberts, J. Kent Road, stone-mason.  
 Robillard, N. Weymouth, merchant.  
 Roby, R. Hockliffebury, warehouseman.  
 Rowton, W. and T. Morhall, Chester, bankers.  
 Russell, E. York Street, Southwark, merchant.  
 Sargent, D. Southwark, British wine merchant.  
 Saxton and Chapman, Chesterfield, hosiers.  
 Smith, J. Totness, Devon, coal-merchant.  
 Smith, R. Minorities, linen-draper.  
 Southley, R. and T. Fish Street Hill, merchants.  
 Strickland, T. and T. N. Brickwood, Liverpool, merchants.  
 Tabbart, B. Bond Street, bookseller.  
 Taylor and Smedley, Liverpool, merchants.  
 Taylor, C. Bristol, silversmith.  
 Taylor, J. Durham, shipbuilder.  
 Taylor, W. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Tilley, J. Cophall Court, Throgmorton Street, insurance  
 broker.  
 Toop, E. Portsmouth, sail-maker.  
 Tudor, R. Liverpool, builder.  
 Valentine, R. and J. Milk Street, warehousemen.  
 Wainmarsh, T. New Sarum, carver.  
 Wales, C. H. Vigo Lane, Piccadilly, printer.  
 Wallis, Jukes, Jackson, and Langley, Salisbury Square,  
 Fleet Street, merchants.  
 Watson, W. jun. Warrenton, Northumberland, corn-  
 factor.  
 White, B. Row Lane, merchant.  
 White, G. G. Islington, coal-factor.  
 Wiggins, S. Clothair, tailor.  
 Willoughby, D. Strand, victualler.  
 Woodman, W. Lime Street Square, merchant.  
 Worley, C. Wood Street, warehouseman.  
 Wright, J. sen. Great Russell Street, upholder.  
 Wyllie, H. Mitre Court, Aldgate, merchant.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

| 1810.   | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dec. 22 | 5 2   | 5 4     | 5 6   | 7 2   | 0 0   |
| 1811.   | 29    | 5 0     | 5 0   | 7 0   | 0 0   |
| Jan. 5  | 5 0   | 5 0     | 7 0   | 7 0   | 0 0   |
| 12      | 5 0   | 5 0     | 7 0   | 7 0   | 0 0   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

| Dec. 22 | 4 0  | 4 2  | 5 0 | 6 10 | 0 0 |
|---------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1811.   | 29   | 3 10 | 4 2 | 6 6  | 7 0 |
| Jan. 5  | 3 10 | 4 2  | 6 6 | 7 0  | 0 0 |
| 12      | 3 10 | 4 0  | 6 6 | 7 0  | 0 0 |

| St. James's.* | Whitechapel.* |
|---------------|---------------|
| Hay. Straw.   | Hay. Straw.   |
| £. s. d.      | £. s. d.      |

|         |        |        |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 22 | 9 5 0  | 2 19 0 | 8 15 0 | 2 16 0 |
| 1811.   | 29     | 8 15 0 | 3 0 0  | 8 10 0 |
| Jan. 5  | 8 10 0 | 3 0 0  | 8 10 0 | 2 16 0 |
| 12      | 8 10 0 | 3 0 0  | 8 10 0 | 2 16 0 |

|                        |      |                         |                |
|------------------------|------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb.     | 23d. | Flat Ordinary           | — 18d.         |
| Dressing Hides         | 22   | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. | per dozen — 35 |
| Crop Hides for cut. 20 |      | Ditto, 50 to 70—39      |                |

Tallow,\* London Average per stone of 8lbs.  
 — Soap, yellow, 70s.; mottled, 96s.; curd,  
 100s. Candles, per dozen, 12s.; moulds, 13s.

| Dec. 22 | 19,862 | quarters. | Average | 84s. 11d. |
|---------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 1811.   | 29     | 17,548    | —       | 85 6      |
| Jan. 5  | 14,621 | —         | —       | 88 10     |
| 12      | 15,832 | —         | —       | 89 5      |

| Dec. 22 | 15,521 | sacks. | Average | 88s. 0d. |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| 1811.   | 29     | 18,220 | —       | 88 4     |
| Jan. 5  | 17,165 | —      | —       | 91 6     |
| 12      | 18,546 | —      | —       | 92 8     |

| Dec. 22 | 4s. 11d. | 2s. 5½d. | 1s. 2½d. |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1811.   | 29       | 4 11     | 2 5½     |
| Jan. 5  | 4 11     | 2 5½     | 1 2½     |
| 12      | 4 11     | 2 5½     | 1 2½     |

\* The highest price of the market.

|                            |         |    |         |
|----------------------------|---------|----|---------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 1 14 0  | to | 2 14 0  |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 2 0 0   |    | 2 14 0  |
| Barilla .....              | 2 0 0   |    | 2 12 0  |
| Brandy, Coniac ....gal.    | 1 7 0   |    | 1 8 0   |
| Camphire, refined...lb.    | 0 6 0   |    | 0 7 0   |
| Ditto unrefined...cwt.     | 25 0 0  |    | 30 0 0  |
| Cochineal, garbled...lb.   | 1 14 0  |    | 1 18 0  |
| Ditto, East-India.....     | 0 5 5   |    | 0 7 3   |
| Coffee, fine.....cwt.      | 4 0 0   |    | 5 0 0   |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 2 0 0   |    | 3 0 0   |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 1 10  |    | 0 1 11  |
| Ditto Jamaica....          | 0 1 5   |    | 0 1 6   |
| Ditto Smyrna....           | 0 1 0   |    | 0 1 2   |
| Ditto East-India..         | 0 1 9   |    | 0 3 0   |
| Currants, Zant ....cwt.    | 2 12 0  |    | 3 10 0  |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 23 0 0  |    | 31 0 0  |
| Scrivelloes .....          | 10 5 0  |    | 18 0 0  |
| Flax, Riga.....ton         | 78 0 0  |    | 80 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 70 0 0  |    | 72 0 0  |
| Galls, Turkey.....cwt.     | 7 15 0  |    | 10 0 0  |
| Geneva, Hollands...gal.    | 1 6 0   |    | 1 7 0   |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 10 0  |    | 0 14 0  |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.    | 5 5 0   |    | 10 0 0  |
| Hemp, Riga.....ton         | 75 0 0  |    | 76 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 77 0 0  |    | 78 0 0  |
| Hops .....                 | 3 10 0  |    | 7 10 0  |
| Indigo, Caracca.....lb.    | 0 11 6  |    | 0 13 6  |
| Ditto East-India .....     | 0 3 6   |    | 0 12 3  |
| Iron, British bars, ..ton  | 16 10 0 |    | 17 10 0 |
| Ditto Swedish.....         | 21 0 0  |    | 23 0 0  |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 21 0 0  |    | 25 0 0  |
| Lead in pigs.....fod.      | 33 0 0  |    | 34 0 0  |
| Ditto red .....            | 32 0 0  |    | 33 0 0  |

Prices Current, January 20th, 1811.

COALS. Sunderland. Newcastle.

| Dec. 22 | 51s. 0d. | to 65s. 0d. | 48s. 0d. | to 60s. 0d. |
|---------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1811.   | 29       | 52 0        | 66 6     | 50 0        |
| Jan. 5  | 53 0     | 68 0        | 49 6     | 61 6        |
| 12      | 53 6     | 67 6        | 50 0     | 63 6        |

| Dec. 21 | 43 | 46 | 42 | 29,38 | 10 | Fair    |
|---------|----|----|----|-------|----|---------|
| 22      | 41 | 46 | 52 | 60    | 9  | Cloudy  |
| 23      | 52 | 47 | 43 | 42    | 8  | Fair    |
| 24      | 42 | 43 | 41 | 45    | 4  | Rain    |
| 25      | 49 | 49 | 46 | 05    | 4  | Stormy* |
| 26      | 44 | 47 | 44 | 72    | 25 | Fair    |
| 27      | 52 | 46 | 43 | 62    | 20 | Fair    |
| 28      | 40 | 38 | 32 | 30,18 | 18 | Fair    |
| 29      | 31 | 36 | 31 | 35    | 21 | Fair    |
| 30      | 30 | 34 | 29 | 52    | 17 | Fair    |
| 31      | 29 | 31 | 29 | 45    | 10 | Fair    |
| Jan. 1  | 28 | 28 | 27 | 20    | 0  | Snow    |
| 2       | 28 | 29 | 26 | 29,93 | 6  | Cloudy  |
| 3       | 25 | 24 | 21 | 68    | 0  | Snow    |
| 4       | 28 | 29 | 25 | 85    | 0  | Cloudy  |
| 5       | 25 | 28 | 26 | 76    | 10 | Fair    |
| 6       | 28 | 29 | 25 | 80    | 9  | Fair    |
| 7       | 27 | 28 | 27 | 82    | 10 | Fair    |
| 8       | 27 | 28 | 26 | 76    | 9  | Cloudy  |
| 9       | 26 | 29 | 29 | 82    | 0  | Snow    |
| 10      | 24 | 30 | 35 | 82    | 0  | Foggy   |
| 11      | 44 | 43 | 41 | 70    | 0  | Rain    |
| 12      | 42 | 45 | 40 | 40    | 0  | Rain    |
| 13      | 35 | 43 | 43 | 62    | 16 | Showery |
| 14      | 46 | 48 | 42 | 63    | 18 | Fair    |
| 15      | 46 | 45 | 35 | 65    | 21 | Fair    |
| 16      | 33 | 42 | 43 | 78    | 0  | Showery |
| 17      | 45 | 47 | 45 | 61    | 0  | Rain    |
| 18      | 41 | 40 | 35 | 70    | 5  | Cloudy  |
| 19      | 33 | 40 | 34 | 30,30 | 15 | Fair    |
| 20      | 32 | 39 | 33 | 29    | 10 | Fair    |

\* In the evening many vivid flashes of lightning.

|                             |             |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Lead, white .....           | ton 44 0 0  | to 45 0 0  |
| Logwood chips .....         | ton 27 10 0 | to 30 0 0  |
| Madder, Dutch crop cwt.     | 5 10 0      | to 5 15 0  |
| Mahogany .....              | ft. 0 1 5   | to 0 2 0   |
| Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar   | 19 10 0     | to 20 10 0 |
| Ditto spermaceti. ton       | 107 0 0     | to 110 0 0 |
| Ditto whale .....           | 43 0 0      | to 45 0 0  |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest     | 3 0 0       | to 3 5 0   |
| Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.    | 1 0 0       | to 1 1 0   |
| Raisins, bloom .....        | cwt. 4 0 0  | to 6 9 0   |
| Rice, Carolina.....         | 1 4 0       | to 1 8 0   |
| Rum, Jamaica ....gal.       | 0 4 4       | to 0 6 0   |
| Ditto Leeward Island        | 0 3 9       | to 0 4 3   |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 3 15 0      | to 4 0 0   |
| Silk, thrown, Italian. lb.  | 2 10 0      | to 2 13 0  |
| Silk, raw, Ditto ....       | 1 14 0      | to 2 4 0   |
| Tallow, English.....cwt.    | 3 17 0      | to 0 0 0   |
| Ditto, Russia, white..      | 3 4 0       | to 3 10 0  |
| Ditto ....., yellow..       | 3 0 0       | to 3 6 0   |
| Tar, Stockholm .....        | bar. 2 10 0 | to 2 12 0  |
| Tin in blocks .....         | cwt. 6 10 0 | to 0 0 0   |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....lb.      | 0 0 5       | to 0 1 4   |
| Ditto Virginia.....         | 0 0 5       | to 0 0 8   |
| Wax, Guinea .....           | cwt. 7 10 0 | to 8 8 0   |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.   | 78 0 0      | to 85 0 0  |
| Wine, Red Port.....pipe     | 90 0 0      | to 115 0 0 |
| Ditto Lisbon .....          | 90 0 0      | to 110 0 0 |
| Ditto Madeira.....          | 74 0 0      | to 128 0 0 |
| Ditto Vidonia.....          | 70 0 0      | to 85 0 0  |
| Ditto Calcavella.....       | 90 0 0      | to 100 0 0 |
| Ditto Sherry.....butt.      | 75 0 0      | to 110 0 0 |
| Ditto Mountain.....         | 67 0 0      | to 90 0 0  |
| Ditto Claret.....hogs.      | 42 0 0      | to 105 0 0 |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 30-6—Ditto at sight, 29-8—Rotterdam, 9-6—Hamburgh, 26-6—Altona, 26-7—  
 Paris, 1 day's date, 19-8—Ditto, 2 us. 19-12—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff.—Cadiz, in  
 paper—Cadiz, eff. 46—Bilboa, —Palermo, per oz. 125—Leghorn, 58—Genoa, 54  
 —Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 66—Oporto, 66½—Dublin, percent. 94—Cork  
 do. 104—Agio B. of Holland, 52 per cent.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th DECEMBER, 1810, to 20th JANUARY, 1811.

| 1810.   | Bank | 5 p. Cent. | 3 p. Cent. | Consols. | 4 p. Cent. | Navy | Long | Annuit. | Quinqu. | Imperial | Ditto | India | India | Bonds | South Sea | Old | New | Exch. | Pe | Lately | Consols | Irish | Irish |
|---------|------|------------|------------|----------|------------|------|------|---------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----|-----|-------|----|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| Dec. 21 | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 22      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 24      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 25      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 26      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 17      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 28      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 29      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 31      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 1811.   | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| Jan. 2  | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 3       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 4       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 5       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 6       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 7       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 8       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 9       | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 10      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 11      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 12      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 13      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 14      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 15      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 16      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 17      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 18      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 19      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |
| 20      | —    | —          | —          | —        | —          | —    | —    | —       | —       | —        | —     | —     | —     | —     | —         | —   | —   | —     | —  | —      | —       | —     | —     |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in January, 1811.  
 (to the 21st) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and  
 Darnant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1260, with Half Yearly dividend at the rate of £45 per  
 Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, £1040, dividing £42 clear.—Coventry, £855, dividing at the rate  
 of £32 per Share.—Swansea, £167; the last dividend £8 per Share.—Monmouthshire, £129 with £2 10s.  
 Half Yearly dividend.—Grand Junction, £260, without the Half Yearly dividend of £3 to £265.—Kennet  
 and Avon, £42 to £43.—Wilts and Berks, £45. 10s.—Rochdale, £52. 10s.—£55.—Ellesmere, £75.—  
 Union, £96.—Lancaster, £26.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £24.—Worcester and Birmingham old shares £40.—  
 New Ditto, par, to £3 premium.—Grand Surrey, £75.—West-India Dock Stock, £161, without the Half  
 Yearly dividend of £5.—London Dock, £120 to £128, without the Half Yearly dividend of £3 clear.—  
 Ditto Scrip, £20 10s. to £26 per Cent. Premium, with Interest.—Albion Assurance, £60.—Globe, £119 10s.  
 without the Half Yearly dividend of £3.—East-London Water-Works, £185.—West-Middlesex New Ditto,  
 £20 per Share Premium.—Kent Ditto, £32 Premium.—Grand Junction Ditto, £10 10s. to £12 12s. Premium.  
 —London Institution, £68 5s.—Savary Institution, £23 2s.—Covent-Garden New Theatre Shares, £470.  
 Admission.

1811.  
 (Brit. ships), ret. 51.—Jamaica to U. S. of  
 America.  
 At 12 gr. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c.  
 return 61.—To East-Indies, out and home.  
 —East-Indies to London.—Windward and  
 Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Que-  
 bec, Montreal, &c.  
 At 20 gr. Southern Whale-fishery.  
 At 25 gr. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Le-  
 eward Islands.

1811.  
 Premiums of Insurance, January 20th,  
 ships), return 21.—From Poole, &c. to New-  
 foundland, to U. S. of America, (American  
 ships).  
 At 5 gr. To Madeira to U. S. of America.  
 At 6 gr. Gibraltar, Madeira, return 34.  
 At 8 gr. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Ja-  
 maica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil and So.  
 America, return 41.  
 At 10 gr. Senegambia—U. S. of America,  
 London

At 14 gr. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle,  
 Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 2 gr. Ports of Scotland,  
 Dartmouth, and Plymouth.  
 At 3 gr. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick,  
 Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool,  
 Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.  
 —Bengal, Madras, or China,  
 At 4 gr. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope,  
 Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.